TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

MY CASTLE.

BY LEON WINTERS.

Let me tell you of my castle,
Never noble built so fair,
For into my wondrous castle,
Never comes dull care.

In the midst of Fields Elysian
Stands my castle rare;
Hedged all round with gayest fancies,
Trouble can't get there.

Hope's the gateway to my castle,
Love the one who welcomes there,
Joy's the friend upon the hearth-stone,
Leisure is my easy chair.

Faith and Comfort, Peace and Pleasure,
Come to greet me every day,
When within my castle borders
I but choose to stay.

Here I dine off wild illusions,
Fancy's fruits my deserts rare,
And my guests were never equaled,
None so debonair.

Here in dreams through lands enchanted,
Wander I to great Success,
And to meet me comes she ever,
Robed in richest dress.

Near my castle in the harbor,
When my ships all launched be;
Here I build and send my vessels
Out to Life's great sea.

If one wrecks amid the breakers,
Naught it is I mourn.
Stronger but I build another,
Send it out to breast the storm.

Ah, many castles have I seen,
For none, exchange would I,
For let me travel where I will,
My castle's always by.

For the Blade.

NOT ONE DROP.

BY MYRTLE.

No, Tom, I thank you, not one drop
Of whisky, now for me.
I'll tell you why, before I stop,
That you the cause may see.
My wife has clung to me in tears,
My children cried for bread;
For me she's wept and prayed for years;
Her hopes were well nigh dead.

And she has struggled on alone,
Uncared for and disgraced.
She cared for me with love her own;
My love was all erased.
One night I staggered home in glee;
What sounds fell on my ear?
I heard my wife, in prayer for me;
Her voice rose loud and clear:

"Oh, save my husband! save!" she cried.
"Oh, make him as before!
My children bread have been denied;
They beg from door to door!
And when their little forms I see,
Their hollow, sunken eyes,
'Tis worse than all he puts on me—
Their wails, their woes, and cries!"

This is the reason, Tom, you see
Why I will drink no more.
I heard her prayer; it sobered me;
I signed the pledge, and swore
No more to grieve my Mary's heart,
No more to cause her pain;
From strong drink then and there to part,
Nor ever drink again!

Lida, Minn.

For the Blade.

ON THE OTHER SIDE.

BY MRS. DON A. PEASE.

No ripple on the waters,
No wave of danger nigh;
My phantom bark is coming,
It will anchor by and by;
Read on the floating banner
The triumphs of the brave;
'Tis "Trust in God to save."

See! oh see! Bright angels
From yonder shining shore!
They come to bear me over
To those who have gone before.
Life's voyage will be ended
When I reach the other side;
'Tis He who guides me safely,
Who governs time and tide.

Across the stream they are waiting,
With outstretched arms for me;
Haste, Angel, I hear voices;
The promised home I see.
When will the morn be dawning?
When shall I with them stand?
Joy! joy! I'm safe. 'Tis heaven.
My bark has reached the strand.

Toledo, O.

Our Story Teller.

Written Expressly for the Blade.

Lady Catesby's Emeralds

BY ERNEST WARREN,

Author of "Cats' Eyes," "Another Man's Wife," "Mrs. Drummond, a Railway Mystery," "Her Highness," "Court and Camp," "Throne and Scaffold," etc., etc., etc.

CHAPTER I.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

"My dear fellow," said Bob Riverdale, leaning back in his rocking chair and puffing out a volume of tobacco smoke, "take my word for it, love at first sight is all rubbish. You have seen a pretty girl, likely enough; you admire her; only natural; but as for saying that life without her would be a blank—bah! You know absolutely nothing about her, except that her face is beautiful, and yet you must needs fall in love!"

"Because you are a cynic, Bob, that is no reason why I should be. I tell you again Laura Peyton is the only woman I can ever marry."

"Look here, Master Tom Lowther," said Bob, seriously, laying down his pipe, "you are an idle, dilettante artist; I am a hard-working Government clerk. You are heir to four or five thousand a year; I have not a penny beyond my salary. You are poetic, romantic, companionable; I am hard, stern and matter of fact. You have got the loaves and fishes; but, hang me, Tom, if I don't have to find sense for the pair of us, and I am not going to let you make a fool of yourself, if *I* can help it."

"Draw it mild, Bob," said I.

"What do you know about her? Nothing, absolutely nothing! You see her at South Kensington, copying one of the pictures—badly enough, I have no doubt—"

"She paints like an angel," I interposed.

"Very likely," replied Bob, dryly. "You chance to meet her afterward at the railway station, where she has had her pocket picked, and, like an impulsive lunatic, you place your purse at her disposal. As if that wasn't folly enough, you straightway lose your senses and fall head over heels in love, and want to make this unknown beauty your wife. What do you think your good parents will say when you take as your bride to Haughton Park a girl without family—?"

"She lives with her father."

"Who, by your own confession, is a drunken old brute—without a shilling—"

"I have plenty for both."

"And with nothing in this world to recommend her but a pretty face."

"You may talk till you are hoarse," I answered, "but you will not induce me to change my opinion. She is a pure, good, honest girl—of that I am certain. She works at her art day and night to support herself and her father, who is paralyzed."

"Paralyzed with whisky. An idle, dissolute old vagabond."

"Well, I don't propose to marry the father."

"My boy, if you marry Laura Peyton you'll marry her father and her cousins and her aunts—yes, and half a dozen of friends and companions, male and female, likely enough. You'll have either to acknowledge the whole tribe or else pension them all off."

"Bob, you are prejudiced. You have never even seen Laura. Come with me this evening, and I promise you you will alter your opinion."

"Oh, you're going then this evening, are you?"

"Certainly."

"And you want me to drink gin and water with the father while you quote poetry to the girl. Is that a fair division of labor?"

"Leave it alone, then," replied I, a little surlily.

"No, Tom, I accept your invitation. I will come with you, but I give you fair warning it is in no friendly spirit to those whom we go to visit. I want to confirm my suspicions, my fears; I want to gather material to convince you that you are either the prey of a cunning adventuress or at best the victim of a romantic and misplaced attachment. I go as your guardian angel."

And so it was settled, and after dinner my good, blunt, outspoken friend, Bob Riverdale, and I made our way to a little narrow street of small houses in Chelsea, where Laura Peyton and her father had lodgings.

Except that my love for Laura threw a sort of glamour over her belongings and her surroundings, I should, I confess, have found it a hard matter to say a good word in favor of James Peyton, but was he not my divinity's father, and was that not enough in itself to raise him from his pot-house vulgarity?

A thin, spare man, shabbily dressed, with filmy eyes and a nose which told of the frequency and strength of his potations, a cringing, servile manner, and a rough, husky voice, he was certainly far from being a desirable father-in-law; but when I looked at Laura I forgot all else in the spell which her beauty cast over me.

She was about the middle hight, with a slender figure, the perfection of grace. Her features were regular and well formed, her eyes of amethyst blue, with long, dark lashes and well-defined eyebrows, which, like her luxuriant hair, were of a deep rich brown. Her complexion was fair, and the color on her cheeks was like the soft blush upon a peach. Full of expression, her face was almost as eloquent as her ruby lips, while her tiny hands might well have served a sculptor for models.

I could see, as I introduced him, that even the cynical, worldly Bob Riverdale was impressed by her beauty.

I had not yet told Laura that I loved her, but she must have been blind indeed had she not seen it, for every look and every action of mine confessed the truth, and I only waited a fitting opportunity to declare myself and beg her to honor me by becoming my wife. I sat a little apart with her that evening, she and I side by side on the black, slippery horse-hair sofa on one side of the little parlor. Bob Riverdale and "Captain" Peyton, as he called himself, near the window by a small table, on which, thanks to Bob's generosity, stood a suspicious-looking black bottle and a couple of glasses.

"A purty couple—a sweet, purty couple they make—don't they?" said Capt. Peyton, jerking his thumb in our direction and winking hard.

"You are aware, of course," said Bob, with brutal directness; "that my friend Lowther occupies a far superior station in life to—to your daughter?"

"Rich, ain't he?" asked Peyton.

"He is heir to a considerable property in the North."

"A-a-a h!" said the old man, drawing a long breath. "I couldn't afford to let my daughter marry a poor man."

"Marry!" interposed Bob. "Did you say marry?"

"Yes, sir—I said marry. Ain't a retired naval officer's child good enough for the likes of him?" and Captain Peyton tossed off his fourth tumbler.

"Well, you see, his relations may have something to say about that. His father and mother are both living, and though he being of age, they could not prevent him from marrying whom he pleased, they could, if he proved disobedient to their wishes, leave the property away from him."

This was a random shot on Bob Riverdale's part. He, out of the rough, genuine affection he bore me, was bent at all hazards on preventing me from making a foolish match, as he considered it, and thought that if he could set the father against it he might have some chance.

The very means he used to hinder our union, however, brought about that which he most ardently desired to prevent.

Capt. Peyton primed himself with another glass of spirits.

"No man, sir, young or old, rich or poor, shall trifle with my child's affections," said he, with a hiccough. Then, rising with some difficulty and steadying himself by the table, he staggered round to where I sat, close by Laura's side. "Mr. Lowther," said he, with an assumption of dignity. "What are your intentions? I'm a rough, bluff old sea-dog, that's what I am; I've held Her Majesty's commission—you hear me? Do you mean honorable by Laura there? Do you mean to marry her? Have you got enough money to support her and her poor old father in comfort? That'sh what I wanterknow."

I took Laura's hand in mine and rose to answer him. Then Bob Riverdale, seeing he had brought about the climax which he would have given the world to avoid, came quickly to my side and laid his hand upon my shoulder.

"Don't answer him, now, Tom, for Heaven's sake," he cried earnestly. "You see the state he is in. Wait till morning. Think what you do before you take an irrevocable step. You may speak a word now which you may repent all the rest of your life. Wait."

"I will *not* wait," I answered firmly. "What I have to say might as well be said now, and in your presence, as at any other time. Capt. Peyton, I love your daughter, and I hope to make her my wife. I have ample means to support her, and if she will but accept me I shall be the proudest and happiest man in all London."

"What fools these lovers are!" sighed Bob Riverdale.

"I love no one but you. I have never loved other than you," said Laura, lifting her large blue eyes and looking straight into mine with such affection and trust as to make my heart leap for joy.

"Bless you, my children!" cried Capt. Peyton, extending both arms in theatrical benediction, and nearly falling into the fireplace.

The remainder of that evening passed like a dream to me. I do not think either of us said much, but we sat there, hand in hand, in what Bob called a fool's paradise, looking into each other's eyes and reading in them a future of perfect blissful happiness.

"Well, you've done it now!" said Riverdale, as we left the house together. "Nothing I can say will undo the promise you have given; but I wish, with all my heart and soul, you had never seen the girl."

"What fault can you find with her?" I asked, warmly.

"Oh, she's well enough—I've nothing to say against her. But, Tom, old fellow, you know the old adage, You can't gather grapes from thistles; and how such a man as that fellow Peyton can have an honest, true, pure-minded daughter, can only be explained by a miracle. Why, I wouldn't trust that man alone in the room with half a dozen silver spoons!"

"Come, come, Bob; he may be a common old fellow and a little too fond of his grog, but that does not make him a thief."

"I don't know so much about that," replied Riverdale, who was disposed to take the gloomiest view of things, and then lighting his pipe he puffed at it vigorously, and said never a word till we reached the chambers which we shared.

CHAPTER II.

"TWO'S COMPANY."

I was in love and I was loved. No need to say then that I was elevated to a seventh heaven of happiness, and that existence to me was bright and love-hued as it is but once in any man's life. I had now and again certain qualms and twinges as I thought how my parents would receive the news of my engagement, and I confess I shuddered at the idea of bringing my mother, delicate and refined lady that she was, into acquaintanceship with such a man as Captain Peyton.

I wrote to them at Haughton Park, telling them of my engagement and slurring over my fiancee's parentage, dwelling solely on her personal and mental charms, drawing such a picture of her many excellencies as would, I was sure, excuse to my kind, loving, indulgent parents her want of money and her obscure origin.

Meanwhile, waiting their reply, which, knowing their almost foolish affection for me, I never doubted would be in accordance with my wishes, I spent my days in company with Laura, taking her hither and thither wherever there was anything to be seen, enjoying myself in her society as only a young man can in the companionship of his first love.

It was one Saturday afternoon we were together at a concert at the Crystal Palace. A late Autumn day, when the frost-laden breeze had scattered the russet leaves upon the ground, and the air was murk and damp and chill; but what was weather to us, as side by side we listened to the sweet harmonies of a perfect orchestra, or sat entranced while some queen of song filled the air with her thrilling melody?

The concert over, after the manner of others we promenaded the length of the Palace, Laura leaning on my arm and I proud in the belief that no fairer face than hers was to be found within the glass walls of the fairy building. Many looked at us, at *her* I should rather say, and I took their notice as a tribute to my darling beauty; but amongst them all was one, a lady, whose fixed, steady stare was so prolonged as to be remarkable.

She was a singularly tall lady, thin, but a good figure, elegantly without being conspicuously dressed. Her age might be between 35 and 40, but as much pains had evidently been taken with her complexion as with her dress, and she might have been older.

Laura had not remarked her, and when I would have called her attention to the starer she was already lost in the crowd.

"She either knew you, Laura, darling," I said, "or she is a particularly ill-mannered person."

"I know no one," answered Laura, a fact which she had before impressed upon me; "I have neither relatives, friends, nor even acquaintances. Papa and I are alone—quite alone—in the world."

We turned in the promenade and presently I saw the lady whose regard had been so rudely pertinacious, coming again to meet us.

I pointed her out to Laura, and I felt her hand tremble and quiver on my arm, and I saw her cheek pale.

"Take me away. Let us go home," she said, in a faint, eager voice.

At that moment the lady darted forward with both hands outstretched.

"Laura, my dear Laura, I am sure I cannot be mistaken. It *is* Laura Peyton. I am *so* glad to see you again, dear, so glad."

As far as I could judge, the pleasure did not appear to be reciprocated, for my little girl stood blanched and trembling, as if she had seen a ghost, and responded to the other's effusive greetings in a cold and mechanical manner.

Then they drifted a little apart from me and talked long, earnestly, eagerly—at least so it seemed to me. It may have been imagination, but I fancied that the stranger was urging something which the other refused. Presently Laura came back to me, but the light had left her face, the joy faded from her eyes, as in a faint voice she said:

"Tom, let me introduce Mrs. Ullathorne to you, an old friend."

Mrs. Ullathorne bowed, smiled, and extended her hand, which I took, and as I did so and met her cold gray eyes fixed inquiringly on my face, I shuddered and felt, I knew not why, a presentiment of evil, as if at that moment something had come between my darling and me.

If I had any curiosity to know who Mrs. Ullathorne might be, that lady herself was all too willing to give me every information. Never did tongue run faster than hers. She joined on to us, much to my discontent, and ere we had gone half the length of the building, informed me that she was a widow; that her husband had been a doctor and had passed the greater portion of his life in the West Indies; that he had left her comfortably off; that she was staying for the present at the Hyde Park Hotel, and that Laura was her best and dearest friend. All this and much more she told me in one perpetual rattle and jumble of words; but on one subject alone was she reticent, nor would she give a straightforward reply to my direct question. I did not learn when, where and how she first came to make Laura's acquaintance.

The presence of her chattering friend had the effect of silencing Laura, who left all the conversation to her, answering in monosyllables only when personally addressed. She seemed dull, dispirited, depressed, and when I proposed that we should return home, she eagerly agreed. We left the Palace and took the cars for Victoria and Mrs. Ullathorne accompanied us.

From that day we were never free from the woman. She was like Laura's shadow, and it was only now and again that I had the chance of being alone with my little girl. Whatever pleasure party or excursion was proposed, Mrs. Ullathorne was sure to be included. Early in the morning or late at night, when I called at the Chelsea lodging-house, there was Mrs. Ullathorne; unless, indeed, as sometimes happened, I found Laura absent and learnt she had gone out with this omnipresent doctor's widow.

I could perhaps have borne it better had Laura seemed to find any pleasure in her society; but on the contrary she shuddered at the very mention of her name, and in her presence was silent and sad, so different from the happy, loving, bright-faced Laura who had placed her hand so trustingly in mine and promised to be my little wife.

"Why do you not tell her you do not want so much of her society?" I asked.

"No, no," answered Laura, "I cannot do that."

"Then leave it to me," I pleaded, "I am not frightened at her, and I can easily explain that when people are engaged they —— "

"No, you must not do that," she cried, frightened, as she laid her hand on my arm and looked pleadingly into my face. "Promise me you will not do that."

"Of course I will not, dear, if you do not wish it. But, who is this woman? How did you first know her?"

"She has told you who she is," answered Laura, evasively, "I—I—met her two years ago when—when she was—kind to me. I must not, I dare not, do anything to offend her."

"Tell me, Laura—surely I have the right to ask—has she any power over you which you hide? Is there some secret which you keep from me?"

"Do not ask me—I can tell you nothing," answered Laura. Then she let her head fall upon my shoulder and the tears came fast.

"I will ask you nothing, dearest," said I. "I will question you no more. In a few weeks you will be my wife, and then we shall be freed from the society of this woman."

Laura looked up gratefully through her tears, and I kissed her white cheeks. It was a mystery to me what hold Mrs. Ullathorne could have upon my little one; but so certain was I of her that I banished all suspicion, and even managed to receive the widow with some show of cordiality when she came in a few minutes later.

Though it seemed almost like a breach of faith to do so, I could not help one evening, when I chanced to be alone with Capt. Peyton, asking him what he knew of Mrs. Ullathorne.

"She's a dooced fine woman, sir," said he." and a dooced clever woman, let me tell you, sir; and once, under very trying circumstances, she was a good friend to my daughter, and the person who is kind to my child, sir, has always a warm corner in the heart of Jem Peyton—that's the sort of man Jem Payton is—and while I've a roof and a crust she's welcome to share them. Yes, sir, she's a dooced fine woman—let's drink her health!"

CHAPTER III.

AT HAUGHTON PARK.

After some delay, a delay which filled me with apprehension, I received a letter from Haughton Park in answer to mine informing my parents of my engagement to Laura.

It was from my mother, and full of that love and tenderness which I well knew could never fail. She said that my letter had occasioned my father and herself some distress, as they had had other hopes for me; but they were both quite sure that any choice I made would be one worthy of the name I bore, and that they were prepared to welcome as a daughter the lady whom I had selected for my wife. Farther, that they were anxious to make Laura's acquaintance, and hoped that I would fix the earliest possible day to bring her on a visit to Haughton Park.

Laura and I read the letter together. It was so full of kindness, of gentle affection, that my little girl's eyes filled with tears as she perused the loving words.

"Let us go at once," said she eagerly. "To-day—to morrow."

We fixed to depart the next morning, and I telegraphed home for a carriage to meet us at the station.

What a happy railway journey that was! Laura was her own bright dear self again as soon as we had left London, with its myriad chimney pots and perpetual pall of smoke, behind us—the same Laura that I had known before Mrs. Ullathorne appeared upon the scene to mar our happiness.

Through the heart of England the express sped upon the iron track, and it was not till late in the afternoon that we reached Silverthorpe, the station for Haughton Park. There was the carriage waiting for us, with Arthur, the footman, on the platform, touching his hat and grinning from ear to ear as I helped Laura from the car. There too was John, the ruddy, fat old coachman, he too on the broad grin as we got into the carriage.

"They all know I am bringing my bride home," I whispered to Laura, and she, blushing and smiling, made room for me by her side on the soft carriage cushion, and the next minute we were bowling along the smooth road which led to my old home.

Laura's first meeting with my parents was a trial to all of us; but, already predisposed in her favor, they were completely won over by her beauty, her gentleness, and the tender respect she showed them.

That night my mother kissed me on the forehead as I bade her good-night.

"You have chosen well, my son," said she. "May Heaven bless you!"

"You are a lucky fellow, Tom," cried my father. "You couldn't have done better."

For three days we were alone at the Park; my good parents had thoughtfully arranged it thus. But after that the old house was to be filled with visitors—relatives and friends, summoned to meet the bride-elect and make her welcome. Amongst those invited in her honor, my old companion, Bob Riverdale, was not forgotten. He was a great favorite with my father, but I had carefully avoided acquainting them at home with Bob's bluntly expressed opposition to my marriage.

It was the day before the expected arrival of the guests that Laura beckoned me on one side after breakfast. She held a letter in her hand which she had received by the morning's mail, and there was sadness and care upon her young face.

"Tom," said she, "I have a favor, a very great favor to ask of you; but—but—I fear you will be angry with me."

"Angry? and with *you*, Laura! How can you suppose such a thing? What is this great, great stupendous favor which is to rouse my fury?"

"I—I—want you to ask your mother for—for—an invitation to Haughton Park for—for—"

"Not for your father?" I interposed, hastily.

"No—no, dear. For—for—Mrs. Ullathorne!"

At first I flatly refused; but when Laura begged, I had not the heart to stand out against her wish, though I was wholly at a loss to comprehend it. After all, in a large country house, filled with guests, what difference would a doctor's widow, more or less, make? I made but a poor fight of it, and surrendered; and that evening's post took a formal invitation, addressed to the Hyde Park Hotel, London, requesting the pleasure of Mrs. Ullathorne's society on a visit to Haughton Park.

Laura had her own way, and yet it seemed to me that that evening she was less merry, less bright and happy, than on either of its predecessors.

The residence at Haughton Park, was a great, old-fashioned rambling house, of no particular style of architecture in particular, but all in general. One portion of the building, which was but rarely inhabited, was very ancient, and moreover had the reputation of being haunted. Along the entire front of the house was a wide terrace, with stone balustrades, and marble steps leading to the garden. At either end grew two monster cedars, which, according to tradition, had been brought from Lebanon by some crusading ancestor. The general appearance of the house, partly perhaps on account of these dark, wide-spreading trees, was gloomy and cold, and there was not enough variety in its outline to make it picturesque.

But Haughton Park was lively enough the day after the arrival of the bidden guests, and as the Autumn sun sent its last crimson rays across wood and dell, even staining the old cedars with its ruddy glow, a merry party was gathered together on the old terrace, laughing, chatting, singing, flirting, and what not, waiting for the first dinner gong to scatter them to their rooms to dress.

It was on this scene that Mrs. Allathorne appeared, in all the majesty of her hight, in all the grandeur of an exquisite traveling dress, which set off her fine figure to perfection. She showed no confusion at finding herself in the midst of a crowd of strangers, but at once singling out Laura amongst them, made straight for her, and by her was introduced to my father and mother, who received her, if a little frigidly, yet graciously.

"Who is that woman?" asked Bob Riverdale, who chanced to be by my side when she arrived. "She has a bad face, for all her fine clothes. Who is she?"

"A Mrs. Ullathorne. A friend of Laura's," I answered, carelessly.

"And invited here at her request?"

"As you say. At her request."

"Old boy," and he laid his hand on my shoulder, "you will say I am always croaking, and you know I hate the idea of your marriage; but this Mrs. whatever her name is, has no right in this house."

"What do you know about her?" I asked, eagerly.

"Nothing—literally nothing. But I fancy myself to be a pretty shrewd observer, and I tell you that woman is not a lady, though I grant you she is a very good imitation of one. She is acting, acting all the time. Now the question to determine is whether Laura knows what she is, or is deceived by her. If the former, Heaven help you, Tom, for with that drunken old father and this fine-feathered companion, the lady you have chosen for your wife is——"

"Take care, Bob," I interposed, hotly, "As a dear old friend, I give you a large license; but there are some things I cannot stand—even from you."

Riverdale shrugged his shoulders, thrust his hands deep into the pockets of his shooting coat, turned on his heel and walked away, whistling.

Mrs. Ullathorne worked very hard and not without success, to make herself popular with the guests at the Park. Her smooth, glib tongue had soft words for all, and certainly I was forced to confess she could make herself very agreeable when she was so disposed. She was a fair pianist, she could play all games, she had a fund of anecdote at command, and was always ready to do anything and everything she was asked.

The ladies did not like her. They tolerated her as a friend of Laura's, and that was all; but over the steady, old-fashioned, bald-headed, middle-aged men she reigned a queen. They formed a little court round her, and were at her beck and call from morning till night.

The party was a pleasant one, more than usually so. Every one found something to his taste, For the sportsmen there were pheasants in the coverts; for the riders, horses in the stables. There were many pleasant excursions to be made, both by carriage and on foot, when the weather served, and in the evenings there was dancing, acting, charades and cards for those who liked them.

Day by day Laura won golden opinions on every side. It was not mere flattery that made both men and women congratulate me on my choice. She was a little bashful at first, a little afraid of the strange faces by which she was surrounded; but under my mother's charge she soon overcame this natural weakness and became perfect mistress of herself.

I dreaded at first that Mrs. Ullathorne, on her arrival, would demand all Laura's time and attention, but such was not the case. She claimed no more from her than was her due, and in the bustle of a house crammed from garret to cellar with visitors, it was but rarely the two were together, though again and again I saw Laura watching her, with an eager, pained expression on her fair young face.

It was when the house was at its fullest that my father received a telegram one day at luncheon, which he handed with an impatient interjection to my mother.

"How annoying!" she said. "I don't know where we can put her." Then in answer to my inquiring look, she added: "Lady Catesby, my dear. She telegraphs from London that she is starting then, immediately, for Haughton Park, and proposes to spend a week with us."

"Does she bring her emeralds?" I asked, laughing.

"Did she ever go anywhere without them?" said my father, pettishly.

Lady Catesby was a distant cousin of my father's, a stout, red-cheeked, independent woman, who had traveled half over the world alone. A blunt, outspoken, matter-of-fact woman, who expected attention from everybody. She was cursed with a hasty temper, and when put out was apt to express herself in particularly plain language. She was well off, and among her other possessions owned an emerald necklace of which she was inordinately proud. They were fine stones, though nothing extraordinary; but it was her whim to believe they were unequalled.

She never went anywhere without those emeralds. She wore them every evening, as a matter of course, and could she catch a young and guileless listener, would discourse for hours on the merits of the jewels and their value, with anecdotes of the fabulous sums she had been offered by half the crowned heads of Europe if she would only consent to part with her gems.

Lady Catesby and her emeralds were known everywhere. The two were never seen apart, and she lavished on those precious stones the affection and the care some ladies devote to a child or a pug dog.

The telegram had been delayed in transmission, and a couple of hours after its receipt Lady Catesby arrived, a not very welcome addition to our party at the Park.

"Dear Lady Catesby," said my mother, "you find us with a house full, and I have no choice but to put you into the old room in the west wing—the one they call the haunted chamber; but I know you are strong-minded, and despise all such foolish superstitions."

"I should like to see the ghost that would interfere with *me*," said her ladyship. "Put me where you like, and I warrant I sleep as sound as a top."

At dinner time Lady Catesby appeared with the famous emeralds gleaming from a nest of delicate lace around her throat, and I could not help being amused to notice later in the drawing room that Mrs. Ullathorne, in her desire to be all things to all people, had drawn upon her own head the infliction of the story of the Catesby emeralds—her ladyship, delighted at finding a perfectly fresh listener, giving her all the details from a to izzard, holding her in a corner, so to speak, with her glittering eye, as securely as ever the Ancient Mariner riveted the unfortunate wedding guest,

When Lady Catesby made her appearance at the breakfast table the next morning, she was laboring under unusual excitement. Her face was flushed, her hands trembled, and her eyes glared angrily round on the assembled guests.

"Oh, Lady Catesby's seen the ghost!" cried a thoughtless, silly girl, clapping her two hands and laughing.

Lady Catesby turned sharply upon her.

"The ghost I saw had a mind bent on the things of this world," said she. "Mr. Lowther," addressing my father in a loud, authoritative voice, "Mr. Lowther, my emeralds were stolen last night. Give directions for immediate search to be made for them. I little thought when I came here that I should find thieves harbored under the roof at Haughton Park."

TO BE CONTINUED.

'Twas Not His Fault.

"Do you know," said an extremely vivacious young lady to her excessively bashful suitor, "do you know, George, that young ladies like to be told they are pretty and attractive, whether they are so or not?"

"I would not think of telling you any such thing," said George, gallantly, "for your looking-glass tells you better than I could that you are as handsome as a picture."

"Oh, George!"

"You have the prettiest face and the smallest waist I ever saw."

"The smallest waist! If my waist is small it is certainly not because of having been squeezed, George."

George fainted.—*Somerville Journal.*

Humor.

NEAR ENOUGH.

The Password Was "Cholera," but He Gave "Watermelon."

During the campaign of the First Regiment at Santa Rosa, the pickets found considerable difficulty in preventing the men from absenting themselves without leave, a circumstance for which the mint juleps of the Town barrooms and the large contingent of pretty Santa Rosa girls—small blame to them—were chiefly accountable.

One particularly sultry evening, while the sentinels were pacing their beats with their tongues fairly hanging out of their mouths with heat, and wondering whether the pirates in the mess tent would drink every last drop of beer before the "relief" came, one of the guards observed a private approaching, who was staggering along under the combined load of much conviviality and an enormous watermelon under each arm.

"Who goes there?"

"Er—hic—er fren," responded the truant.

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

"Hain't got no—hic—countersign," amiably replied the private; "but I'll er—hic—give yer er—hic—warmellin."

Pretty soon the officer of the day came round, and said to the sentinel, who was absorbed in munching a huge piece of watermelon stuck on the end of his bayonet.

"Did Perkins pass you just now?"

"Yessir."

"Did he give the countersign?" inquired the Lieutenant, taking a bite himself, as the man presented arms.

"Well, no sir," said the sentinel confidently; "that password was 'Cholera,' but he said 'Watermelon,' so I passed him and put the other half *in your tent.*"

"Did, eh?" mused the officer. "Hum! watermelon, eh? Well, I guess *that was near enough!*"

Little Johnnie's Cannons.

Johnny Marden, carried away by the enthusiasm of a political procession, wanted his father to get him a small cannon, such as boys use to hold fire-crackers so they will speak loud. When Mr. Marden returned from the Village, he brought home a couple of dozen of good-sized frogs for the purpose of stocking a pond back of his house, but the cannon for which Johnny yearned had been forgotten. The next morning he arose early, and going to the tank where he had left his frogs the night before, was surprised to find it vacant. Hearing shouts of childish laughter in the back yard, he looked out and saw a sight that shook his confidence in humanity to its very foundation. On either side of a long brick wall, leading down to the road, was a row of schoolboys, and between them on the bricks were his frogs, each with a string tied to his hind leg. Looking closely, he saw that every frog had a fire-cracker jammed down its throat so far that only a small portion of the fuse end was visible. The boys stood still, holding on to the strings, apparently waiting for something.

"What on earth are those boys going to do?" asked Mr. Marden of himself, "And where is Johnny?"

That young gentleman soon came out with a firebrand in his hand, and was hailed with shouts of delight by the boys.

"Say, fellers," whispered he, "hold your cannons still and I'll touch 'em off at once, and we'll get outside and see 'em go, and then I want to see you all dust for your lives, so the old man won't see you. Are you all ready?"

"All ready."

Johnny ran rapidly along the line, touching the fuses with fire, while the boys untied their strings and evacuated the yard. Before the fond father could say a word there came a series of sharp reports in rapid succession, and his pet frogs flopped over on their backs, stone dead.

"Wonder what the old man would think of my cannons," said Johnny as he ran down the street.—*Boston Globe.*

It Was Dry Inside, Too.

It was a sultry Sunday in midsummer, and the congregation listened as attentively as they could to the lengthy discourse of Parson Lovering. But when he reached fifteenthly, the farmers, weary with the week's labors, dropped off to sleep, one by one, till the congregation were nodding like a field of ripened grain in a gentle breeze. But no breeze struck the drowsy congregation till they were aroused by the cessation of the monotonous voice and the tuning of the big fiddle in the gallery. Then the choir sang six long verses of "Complaint," and the doxology and benediction closed the service.

As the congregation was departing, and just as the parson's foot was on the threshold, a sudden shower drove him back.

"A sudden rain," remarked the good man. "We needed it greatly; the fields were very dry."

"Yes," answered Farmer Tobin, to whom the remark was addressed, "we needed a shower indoors this afternoon, as well."

"Indoors?" queried the parson.

"Yes; it was mighty dry in there, dryer'n my corn field; a good shower'd done a heap of good."—*Boston Globe.*

He Was No Good.

"Wasn't Charley Green up to your house last night?" asked one young lady of another, during the hottest of the hot weather.

"Yes."

"How pleasant that was. I think he is just too nice for any use."

"Well, I don't," was the snappy reply.

"Why not?"

"O, because he's no good."

"What's the matter with him?"

"Why, don't you think, after he had been there about half an hour, he asked Fannie and me to take a stroll with him, and of course we thought it meant ice-cream, for it was a lovely ice-cream night, and we were just boiling, and we went out only too quick."

"And didn't you get it?"

"Get it? No. He walked us six or eight squares, and then said it would be so much fun to get weighed, and he took us into a grocery-store and we got weighed, and that's all we got. Now what do you think of that kind of a man?"—*Merchant Traveler.*

A Woman's Nature.

I think I have several times alluded to the very curious kind of thing woman is. I came across a French play which illustrates one phase of the female nature most amusingly. A young man has run away to escape a woman he has been flirting with. He is making love to a fresh flame, when the deserted one hunts him up. After a few bitter approaches she says:

"Henry, darling, I love you. You know it. I have never hidden it from you. Perhaps you have not returned it. But mine is no selfish love. Tell me that you love another and I will say no more. Tell me frankly you do not love, and I will leave you without a murmur."

"Well," says the youth, "frankly, I do not love you."

Then she proceeds immediately to tear all his hair out and leaves him on the floor a battered wreck.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

HELLO, HELLO!

The Joke Which a Telephone Girl Played on a Dutchman.

The telephone girl had just bidden her lover good-night, and was as happy as a lark, when No. 111 dropped, and she hastened to reply to the call. Now 111 is the residence of a German saloon-keeper, and he sometimes plays practical jokes on the telephone girl, and she is always expecting some fun when he calls, so she was not surprised to hear him say:

"Hello, leedle gal!"

"Hello!" she replied.

"Vas you haf gonnecdions mit hell in your concern?"

"Yes, sir; a new line has just been completed. Will you talk with the devil?"

"Yaw, dot vas him. Yousd houk him on, und I vill ask him how mine olt frient, Hans Bumpeller, vos got along. Hans vas go out wit Galiforny apoud sex years ago, und nopody vas eafer heart sometings apoud him since he vas in hell, und I voult lige to dun him mit dot veesky pill he vas owe me pefore he vas gone avay."

The telephone girl knew that Hans Bumpeller had that day returned, and that he was stopping at the house whose call was No. 139, and therefore she called up 139 and asked for him, and when he came to the phone, she said to 111:

"All right; here's the bad place," and she rang the bell, and switched a brass band on and off, and concentrated more confusion and noise in his ear than he had ever heard before.

"Hello!" shouted 111, "Vas dis hell?"

"Vell, I should say so!" come back over the wire.

"Vas Hans Bumpeller dere?"

"You ped he vas."

111 was astonished, but replied:

"Call him mit der delephone, blease."

"Hello!" came back. "I vas Hans. How you vas, Beuler?"

"Vell, mine gootness, dot vos him," said Beuler, "how vas der vedder down dere?"

"Awful hot. I vas almost roasd tonight."

"Dot vas hel, aind it?"

"Vell, eef you vas here you would tink it vas."

"Py Shimminy, dot vas peat der vorlt!" exclaimed Beuler. "Say, Hans, how long you vas been dere?"

"I vas nod peen here more as a helluf a day. I vas tink I like to see you, put der boys vas say you vas coom town do-morrow, so I vas vait for you."

Beuler was scared, and the telephone girl nearly laughed her sides off when he hastily rang off and asked for a doctor, and told him to come over right away, because he believed he would die in the morning. The laugh was on the side of the telephone girl, but Beuler never knew it was a joke until he had to pay the doctor his fee, a week later.

Why He Killed the Hens.

The sun was saying good-by to September 13, 1884, as Mrs. Clark, of a Southern Town, went out back of the stable to call Harry in to supper. Harry, her husband, is a clerk in Boston, and had just arrived on the evening train. She found him busily engaged in chopping off the heads of her favorite brown leghorn hens that she had bought of a poultry fancier at a high price, on account of their great egg-producing powers.

"Why, Harry," said she, "what do you mean by this? Are you drunk?"

"Keep still, Belle," replied he, "and I'll tell you about it, and if you don't forgive me I'll promise to buy you twice as many. Just before going to the store this morning, I called at a barber shop and had my hair cut, as I told you I was going to do. Well, when I got into the store and went along the counters first one clerk and then another sang out to me:

"Hello, Harry! got your hair cut?"

In the office the boss looked at me for a minute and said:

"Hardly knew you, Harry; this cutting your hair has changed you greatly."

"And so they ran on all day. Wherever I went, at the bank, on the street, in the hotel, everywhere, my acquaintances met me with such expressions as 'Who broke it off?' 'Been scalped, ain't ye?' 'Had it drove in, I see!' until life became a burden, and I wanted to die or kill somebody. So the day wore on and at last I had run the gauntlet and I was in a car on my way home when your brother came up to me and opened his mouth. I knew what he was going to say and made a frantic gesture for him to desist. He waited for me to explain and pitied me. If he had spoken those words to me at that time you would have been in mourning to-night. Well, I came home and went out to cut some wood for breakfast, congratulating myself that it was over and I was at rest in the bosom of my family, where old sayings do not corrupt nor chestnuts break through and steal, when those blasted hens struck up and began to sing:

"'Cut, cut; hair cut. Cut, cut; hair cut.'

"Human endurance could go no further, and I slew them on the spot."—*Boston Globe.*

A New Cure for Consumption.

Druggist—"Well, this is a pretty mess."

Clerk—"What's the matter, sir?"

"Matter, why you have given Mrs. Hobbs a dose that has killed her."

"Is it possible? Well, sir, I told you when I came I was an inexperienced hand. I hope I have proved it."

"Yes, you have. But how in Heaven's name did it happen?"

"You see, sir, she came in and said she had the consumption; had tried everything, but without success. She had intended to go to Florida for her health this Winter, but when your brother went to Canada, of course, she couldn't. Well, I told her I thought we had something here that would do her as much good as though she went to Florida. So I put her up a bottle and marked what I thought suitable doses, and she left."

"Well, what did you give her?"

"Florida water."—*Ex.*

Feeling Confidence.

As Mr. Vanderbilt says, there is everything in feeling confidence in the future. James' Landing, Ark., used to be situated in Tennessee. One night the big river went on a bender, the next morning the Landing was on the Arkansas shore. The half dozen residents crawled out of bed, to be amazed and dumbfounded, and plunged into despair. After a bit the steamboat came along and turned her nose into the bank, and the captain called out:

"What in blazes has happened?"

"This new cut-off has moved us into Arkansas," was the reply.

"Bad! bad! And how do you feel?"

"Well, we did feel all broke up at first, but we've had a meeting and talked it over, and we've got a heap of confidence in the future. Come to figger up, we've jumped Tennessee debts to the amount of $800."—*Wall Street News.*

He Kept His Promise.

Mrs. Blank—"Do you remember that love-song you used to sing to me before we were married—the one about the 'spicy isles?"

Mr. Blank—"Let me see. Oh, yes! 'The spicy isles where the bright sun smiles.'"

"Well, you have kept your promise and taken me there, but there was no smiling sun; only gaslight."

"Taken you where?"

"To the spicy isles."

"Really, my dear, what spicy isles are you talking about?"

"Theater aisles, between the acts; and you did your share toward spicing them, too."—*Phila. Call.*

Miscellany.

ALCOHOL AND THE HEART.

The Ruddy Bumper Causes it to Thump at an Extraordinary Rate.

Dr. N. B. Richardson, of London, the physician, says he was recently able to convey a considerable amount of conviction to an intelligent scholar by a simple experiment. The scholar was singing the praises of the ruddy bumper, and saying he could not get through the day without it, when Dr. Richardson said to him:

"Will you be good enough to feel my pulse as I stand here?"

He did so. I said, "Count it carefully; what does it say?"

"Your pulse says 74."

I then sat down in a chair and asked him to count it again. He did so, and said: "Your pulse has gone down to 70."

I then lay down on the lounge, and said: "Will you take it again?"

He replied, "Why, it is only 64; what an extraordinary thing!"

I then said, "When you lie down at night, that is the way nature gives your heart rest. You know nothing about it, but that beating organ is resting to that extent; and if you reckon it up it is a great deal of rest, because in lying down the heart is doing 10 strokes less a minute. Multiply that 60 and it is 600; multiply it by eight hours, and within a fraction it is 5,000 strokes different; and as the heart is throwing six ounces of blood at every stroke, it makes a difference of 30,000 ounces of lifting during the night.

"When I lie down at night, without any alcohol, that is the rest my heart gets. But when you take your wine or grog you do not allow that rest, for the influence of alcohol is to increase the number of strokes, and instead of getting this rest you put on something like 15,000 extra strokes, and the result is you rise up very seedy and unfit for the next day's work till you have taken a little more of the 'ruddy bumper,' which you say is the soul of man below."

Kissing the Parson's Wife.

There is usually such an odor of sanctity surrounding the parson that some of it naturally extends to those who constitute his family, especially his wife, who is expected to set an example to every woman in the Town. This assumption of superiority—unconscious oftentimes—gives keen relish to any little contretemps which proves them as common clay as other mortals.

Mrs. Blank, though anything but a blank, is the wife of a pastor of a snug little church in a snug little City, where they are both loved and fully appreciated. She is on the sunny side of 40, with a fair, sunny face, which is dimpled and pleasant to look upon. One day she was turning a sharp angle of one of our many arcades, when a gentleman in haste to catch a certain mail rushed round the corner with such force that he almost upset the lady before he saw her. The collision was so sudden and unprepared for that Mrs. Blank could not maintain her balance against such odds, and perceiving this the gentleman gallantly threw out both arms and caught the lady to his bosom to save her. Of course he glanced down to discover, if possible, what manner of woman he was thus publicly and unceremoniously embracing, and was delighted to behold the familiar face of his pastor's wife almost touching his own. Poor man, what could he do, more or less? The cheek was so fair, the smiling lips so full and kissable, the temptation was so great, "smack!" went his bearded lips and away struggled the lady, blushing like any school girl.

Envious men who had witnessed the brief pantomime tapped him approvingly, ladies smiled, enviously, perhaps, at their retreating sister, and picking up his scattered mail the saucy kisser started forward again, but who should obstruct his path this time but Rev. Mr. Blank, husband of the lady he had just kissed. He was laughing good-naturedly, and the kisser realized that he, too, had witnessed the play.

Determined to put a bold face on the matter, he offered his hand and asked: "Brother Blank, if a pretty woman ran into your arms and put her red lips so close to yours that you could feel the breath and almost taste them, what would you do?"

"Kiss her, just as you did," answered Rev. Mr. Blank.

"All right, all right, parson; good, sound advice; and if ever my wife runs you down and puts her lips up close to yours, you may kiss her and we'll call it square."—*New York Mercury.*

He Was Her Brother-in-Law.

"You will have to go into the forward coach," said the conductor as he tore off a coupon from a second-class ticket.

"But the tobacco smoke is so bad and I have such a headache," said the little woman timidly, and the pale face was raised pleadingly.

"Can't help it, ma'am. Rules of the road require passengers having second-class tickets to ride in the forward coach,' was the uncompromising reply as he passed on.

"Hang your rules!" blurted out a big man with a fierce moustache. "Stay where you are, madam. You look tired; here, let me turn this seat over so you can lie down. Put your head on this grip. Here's my overcoat; put it so," and he had her nicely tucked away before she could object. Your ticket? all o. k. Take mine; its to same place, first-class, unlimited. I love smoke. Always ride in the smoker, anyhow." And he went forward. Dinner was announced in the dining-car, and the big man came bustling in and insisted on her having dinner. She objected, evidently thinking it improper to receive so much attention from a stranger. "Kate Adams," read the big man looking at the name on her valise. "Not Dick Adams's wife? You are? Well by ——! why, come here, I'll kiss you, my girl! Dick's my younger brother! Well, I'll be ——! Well, well. Why, I was just going out to see him. Heard he'd got flat broke and kind o' wanted to set him up again." And the big man looked so happy and the little sister-in-law so pleased that the passengers forgot to kill the "straw" lunatic that was taking a vote of the passengers on the Presidential question for a daily.—*Minnesota Bazoo.*

Balm for Baseballists.

A blue-eyed girl went into the music-store and said:

"Have you any easy Boston-Providence pieces for beginners?"

"What are Boston-Providence pieces?" asked the astonished clerk.

"Pieces without any runs in them," explained the blue-eyed girl sweetly.

The clerk gasped, and then handed down a piece in nine sharps, the score of which included two basses and was full of stops. He said he thought that would catcher."

In Strict Confidence.

First Bridesmaid—"You'll never tell?"

Second Bridesmaid—"Of course not. I never do, you know."

First Bridesmaid—"Well, she told me, in strict confidence, understand, that though Jack was poor, they were going to travel all Summer and stop at the best hotels, and that they got the money by selling their duplicate wedding presents. I wonder whether my spoons are paying part of the expenses."—*Troy Times.*

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH.

The Meeting at White's Hall, Toledo—"Pig-Iron" Kelley Pours Hot Shot Into the Free Trade Ranks.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—I am drawing to the close of my last stumping campaign; I am about to close my career as a political stump orator. For more than 50 years—for I began public speaking in political matters three years before I was entitled to a vote—for more than half a century I have participated publicly in every Presidential campaign, and in every Pennsylvania gubernatorial campaign, but the time has come when I must finish up my last speech. I have been an invalid for two years and came from my rest in Europe in the last week in August that I might participate in the Ohio campaign and thereby perhaps make the election of Blaine and Logan doubly sure. [Great applause.]

I am very glad to make what will be so far as I know, the next to the last of my speeches, here in your beautiful City, to which this is my first visit. I have not studied its statistics, I have not looked up its history; but, if my eyes do not deceive me as to the age of most of its striking buildings, it has a marvelous growth since 1860—during the period of Protection—for which I am in part responsible. [Cheers.] I would like to look up the growth of Toledo prior to the passage of the Tariff of 1861 and its rate of progress in wealth and population since then, for I think it would make a very powerful Protection argument.

I have the pleasure of being personally acquainted with your Congressional representative, Mr. Frank Hurd. He is a very genial, accomplished and clever man. I was intimate with him when he was in Congress before. I am now on the Committee of Ways and Means with him, and we are thrown much in each other's society. I have but one fault to find with him, and that is when he adopts a theory he cannot study a fact, and he is like an old-fashioned French philosopher who lived on doctrine, and somebody said to him: "Mr. Professor, the facts all contradict that theory." "Well, sir," said he, "zat ees so mooch ze worse for ze facts!" [Laughter.] That is the case with Mr. Hurd. He has adopted the doctrines of the Cobden Club, of which every member of the British Government, but two, are members; a club of which nearly every member of the British Parliament is a member; a club, the object of which is to promote British trade throughout the world; a club which sent to this country four years ago by the twenties of thousands the lying letters of August Mongredien, addressed to the farmers of America, in which page after page gave false statements, false statistics, and, of course, false deductions. It is the most anti-American association in the civilized world, and if its doctrines could prevail the American people would be as much enslaved to the commercial England and as hopelessly as they were before the war for Independence! I speak of Mr. Hurd because he is typical. What I say of him is equally true of Henry Watterson, of the *Courier Journal*, of my amiable and excellent friend, J. G. Carlisle, the former Speaker of the House, of J. C. S. Blackburn—of all the leading Free-Traders of the country, but especially of Frank H. Hurd and Col. Wm. R. Morrison; they believe in certain theories, and, though the whole world rises up to testify against them, they would simply say as the French philosopher did: "So mooch ze worse for ze facts."

Now, Mr. Hurd tells you that England is in a prosperous condition; that the condition of her working people is better than ours; that they can get more for their money than we can get; that we pay higher for our clothing than they do, and that this is all due to the fact that there are tariff dues imposed on imported goods and that those duties are always added to their cost price,—not only of the imported article, but of the American-made article,—that is to compete with it. They tell you, these gentlemen that I have named, that if we could get rid of our tariff we could have ships on every sea bearing our flag to every port and carrying our goods to market and bringing back cheap commodities from other lands. They believe all this and they would continue to believe it if they traveled abroad and saw what I have seen and heard what I have heard during 11 months in the year 1879 and in 1883 and 1884 that I have been studying the conditions of British and Continental labor that even at so late a day in my life, I might by such broad observation, correct my errors if I had fallen into any.

I have the honor of being the oldest member of the American Congress. [Cheers.] I have served longer, with one solitary exception, consecutively, than any other American in the House of Representatives ever did. [Cries of good, good.] I have the honor of a unanimous re-nomination, and, if I live, I shall be re-elected. [Cheers.] I do not stay at home to attend to my canvass, for that will take care of itself. My constituents are made up mainly of workingmen, and they know my opinions very thoroly and I believe that I advocate the true interests of the laborer. I was elected in 1860, and I was sworn in on the 4th day of July, 1861, when Pres. Lincoln called us together to vote the Administration men and money to reduce the Southern Democrats to order. [Cheers and laughter.] They had left their seats in Congress; they had gone off on a thundering spree and had got arms in their hands howling that they would make a government down there and call it a Confederacy. Mr. Lincoln, however, got us together and called for the means to equip 75,000 soldiers to suppress the Southern Democracy and restore the constitution to its supremacy over the whole country. He called very modestly for troops; he asked for but 75,000 men. He did not know the magnitude of the business before him. The Northern Governors hastened to send forward their quotas and one of the young men offered not only 75,000 but 125,000; and they continued to add more, and in a little while there was no difficulty; there went up a shout from the whole North, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand strong." [Great applause]. But I am getting ahead of my story. The first 75,000 had to be armed and equipped. Could the American people furnish army blue pantaloons of the standard light color and army blue cloths for darker jackets, and blue standard flannel for undress sacks for use in warm weather? Now I am speaking of doing that 24 years ago. There are many people who remember it. There are probably before me or around me some of those 75,000. The American people hadn't any stock in store of factory cloth to equip 75,000 American soldiers. We had to buy foreign goods. We sent agents into every mart—Boston, New York and everywhere in which such goods could be hoped for. The troops must be pushed to the front, for the Rebels were threatening to assail the Capitol from the hights of Virginia, and orders went from the War Department to the Quartermasters to buy any colored cloth, and great bodies of troops were clothed with gray, the chosen color of the Confederates. The troops equipped in the Capital of certain States, whether it was Columbus, or Harrisburg, or Albany, had to go to Washington. There were not cars as abundant as there are now. They couldn't give them passenger cars; the best they could do was common freight cars with temporary seats in them. These temporary seats were rough, unplaned boards, and rattling over the railroads, were pretty hard on certain parts of the pantaloons, even if they had been made of good stuff, but, unfortunately, there was no fresh wool in any of the clothing that we were able to provide from English and Scottish factories for our patriot boys, they were shoddy. The material of which they were woven was spun, not from fresh wool of any grade, but from old wool drawn from used-up blankets, flannels and old cloths known throughout the whole world as shoddy, and just as rotten as old clothes well can be, and the poor boys when they got to Washington didn't like to march in daylight, because they couldn't tell from the feeling whether they had jackets and trowsers on or a sort of a bob-tailed frock coat hanging down behind! They were rightly unwilling to appear before their countrywomen, and appealed to their friends to get them any kind of clothing to save them from exposing their nakedness! Now, my friends, that was at the close of a period beginning 1828 and 1832, and, with the exception of four years, along in '61, in which the Free Trade Democracy and Hurd and Morrison Democracy had controlled the Government. Under Adams, the tariff of 1824 had prevailed, and under Jackson, the higher Tariff of 1828 and our industries were well developed, but under the leadership of John C. Calhoun, the Southern Democracy forced Clay to compromise, by which the Protective Tariff of 1828 was set aside, so that under Free Trade they had come to bankruptcy by 1841. Our mills were idle; our flocks had been abandoned, and here in Ohio sheep, and choice sheep, were killed by the thousands in order to sell the pelts! There was no market for mutton, for our working people were without employment. There was no market for wool, for our factories had been closed, and workingmen and capitalists were alike bankrupt, and the Government—that is, the people thus impoverished—was bankrupt, too, and the bankrupt law of 1841 was passed to relieve men of enterprise from debt in which they had become involved, and let them begin life anew, however old they might be.

I appeal to my old friends here to know if I am not stating the facts, and what they know to be true as to that period. So terrible was the suffering that though the Democratic party had held the Government before, enough of them became disgusted to enter with the Whigs and begin to sing "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," and a lot of other songs, to inaugurate a "hard cider" campaign, and when a Southern Democrat and Free Trader said to a Whig "Why, you are not going to elect old Harrison?" he replied "Yes, we are." "All the arguments are on one side." "Damn the arguments," said the Whig, "we are going to sing him in." [Laughter and cheers.] And, on the wave of enthusiasm, the log cabin and hard cider campaign went through, and Harrison was elected, and the Tariff of 1842 was was passed, as well as the bankruptcy bill of 1840.

Immediately, under that Protective Tariff industry began to revive. In Ohio, in Michigan, in Western Pennsylvania, on the western mountains of old Virginia, as it then was, now West Virginia, flocks were gathered again; sheep breeding began to revive; our furnaces were lighted again; the hum of the spindle and the loom were heard in New England. But the Democrats came into power in the campaign of 1844. They swore that they were as good Protectionists as the Whigs were; that Mr. Polk, who was very little known then, was as good a Protectionist as Mr. Clay, and they deceived even the workingmen and manufacturers of Pennsylvania by the cry of "Polk, Dallas and the tariff of '42," and they were as truthful as the men who tell you that the tariff is safe in the hands of the Democracy now! [Cheers.]

When you find your cornfields horrified by white crows and white blackbirds, and know them to be white crows and blackbirds, you may believe in white crows and white blackbirds. I have never seen them, nor have I ever seen an honest, straightforward Protectionist in the ranks of the Democratic party in Congress. Now, in 1846 a bill was passed which repealed the tariff in 1847 so that it lasted four years. It was enacted in '42, going into effect in '43, and was repealed in '46, to go into effect in '47. Now, with the exception of that four years, the Democracy held the Government and administered the Revenue Tariffs, or Free Trade, to the country. Hence it was that we couldn't equip our soldiers. Our flocks had been destroyed, as I told you. The few mills we had were idle and the machinery rusting. There were no flames in the forges and furnaces and rolling mills of the country, and the laboring people were without employment. The streets were filled with skilled mechanics, who were glad to take any wages for any labor that might offer.

When they wanted 200 men to lay the first street railroad in Philadelphia, for which the Council had given them so many days to break up the streets, they advertised for them at 60 cents a day, and 800 Americans offered themselves for those wages; among them being watch-makers, jewelers, and men of such delicate,skilled trades as those, hoping to get the chance of earning 60 cents a day by laying street railroad!

Now, my friends, let us go forward to within four or five years. I have noticed our condition for supplying the army in 1861, except that I have not told you that we couldn't in all these States make a pound of iron from which a safe gunbarrel could be made. We depended on English importations for all the iron which our arsenals and armories were converting into gunbarrels. We could make no steel for cannon. We were in a great degree helpless, except that we had energy and skill, and that the Southern Democracy had gone on their frolic, and left the Republicans in the majority. So long as those fellows stand in Congress they could rule, but when they went away to set up a separate Confederacy, and we counted noses, we found that the Protectionists were in a majority, with the grand old commoner, Thaddeus Stevens, at their head. [Cheers.] There were a few young men—for I was 25 years younger than myself—to back him. We said, "Now is our time to revive our industries and to settle the question of Protection." We said we must have iron as the foundation of work, and we established a duty of $9 per ton on pig iron to begin with. We said to every man who owned an ore bed, "Mine your ore and we will give you true Protection. Mine your ore and get it to the forge or furnace, and we will protect you in your home market." We said to the manufacturers of bar iron: "Say what the duty ought to be on nails, and we will consider it and we will give you enough to insure you the home market, so that your capital shall not be wasted." By a single resolution, we doubled every duty on the statute book; and then, having put $9 a ton on pig iron and other special duties, the Committee of Ways and Means reported in two or three weeks an elaborate Tariff bill, and put it through with very little discussion. There was only Vallandingham, and a very few other Democrats of any power at all in the House, and they kicked like so many grasshoppers, but didn't wound more seriously than the kicking of grasshoppers could have done, and we put the thing through and provided revenue for the support of the Government as far as we could.

Now let me go four years ahead. Sherman had gone on his march through Georgia, and Grant had received Lee's sword under the apple tree at Appomattox, and had handed it back to him and said: "Give me your parole. Here is your horse. Take your sword with you; we don't wish to humiliate you any further. We have entirely destroyed your army and your alleged Confederacy. Go home." But our boys had to come home; and Sherman's and Grant's grand armies having rendezvoused, came to Washington and marched up Pennsylvania avenue for review in front of the President's mansion. Were there any fellows in that army who had to hold their hands in this way (illustrating) to keep from exposing themselves? Not a man among the whole 80,000! There never was an army so clothed on God's footstool as those 80,000 men were. [Cheers] The pantaloons looked as if they had all came out of the same dye tub! Their sacks were of indigo blue. Their jackets were of standard army color. Many of their muskets were made of American gun-barrel iron, quite as good if not better than ever Marshall sent from England. What had made this transformation in four years? Not war! war is a matter of destruction. It was PROTECTION. It was the giving of assurance to the manufacturers that if they would employ laborers at fair wages, they and their workmen should have the American market, and if foreigners came in they should pay a good price for the privilege of coming in. We insured a profit to American enterprise and American industry. You tell that to Frank Hurd, and what will be say? "Oh, the devil take your facts! Look at this theory, how beautiful it is! The waves of the sea are whispering to us to come, and the breakers are roaring against the rocks; they are angry because we do not ride them with our commercial navies." It is devilish good poetry, but bad prose! My friends, Frank Hurd as a poet is excellent, but as economist, I should not want him to educate a child of mine.

When I was sworn into Congress in 1861, there was not a City or Town in America in which an American pleasure or family carriage could be built. Now I think I see some of you gentlemen whose heads shine more than mine does, although you are not as old, say, "Now, there, you are mistaken, because we had a carriage factory in my Town." What I say is, we couldn't make an American carriage in all these shops, because they had to have springs. We could not make any steel for the springs. We couldn't make coach springs out of cast iron or out of bar iron. We had to import all our springs from Belgium or England. We had to import all the arms and steel parts of our carriages by which you raise and lower the top; every steel part was imported. We couldn't make the silk for the curtains or embellishments of the carriage; we couldn't make the worsted fringe and tassels; we had to import them all, and when we bought everything but the wood work, then we could go to work and put up the carriage, and then you thought it was an American carriage. That is a true statement of things in 1861.

Now let me give you the effect of 20 years of protection on steel, of protection on silk, of protection on wool and woolens and worsteds! Why, in 1861, one of the American States, and not one of the original 13, not New York or Pennsylvania, one American State made more private carriages—pleasure carriages and family carriages—than were made in France and England together in the same year, and they were made of American steel! [Cheers.] Yes, when, in the census of 1880 for France and of the United States, and of 1881 for England—for they do not take it in the even year as we do—I footed up the carriage business and found that we had made more than both of those countries together, which were the great producers of such carriages beyond the Atlantic, and I could hardly believe my arithmetic. I summoned a friend to go over the figures for me. He brought them out as I did, and I then became satisfied that Pennsylvania's younger sister, Ohio, had made more carriages than England and France! So much for Protection, even though the waves of the sea do call us.

Now, my friends, these Free Traders tell us, to begin with, that England is prosperous. I tell you that the two Nations of Christendom—I will not talk about India, upon which England has forced Free Trade, Egypt, upon which she has forced the same great blessing, or Turkey, which is in the same list, for you all know that they are three of the most harassed, distressed and starving Nations on God's footstool—but I confine myself to great Free Trade Nations of Christendom, England, the British Islands, Scotland, Wales and Ireland and Switzerland; I say that nowhere within the ranks of Christendom is there such terrible, severe suffering among the working classes; nowhere else is labor so ill paid; nowhere else are the laboring classes shrunken into a race of dwarfs and cripples and idiots from the want of adequate food, as they are in merry old Free Trade England, and the waves of the sea call her, and in Switzerland! Now I have here—for I do not mean to rest on the mere question of veracity between my Free Trade friends and myself—we rattle each other just as hard as we can on the floor of Congress, and I mean to rattle them just as hard as I can here.

I take it for granted that the members of the House of Peers know their condition quite as well as Mr. Hurd, and if two or three of them tell me a thing is one way and he tells me it is another, I should rather believe them than him, especially when my own eyes tell me the same story. Here is a little volume "Trade Depression. Its causes and cure. By the Earl of Dunraven, K. B. A speech delivered at the Birmingham Town Hall, March 5, 1884." It is on the condition of English working people. I read from it;

"On all sides we see a desire to decrease production and reduce wages. Accounts of trade disputes and strikes fill the columns of our newspapers. Furnaces are being blown out, mills are closed or working short time, and large masses of our industrial population find it difficult, I fear, I must say impossible, to obtain work. The present depression from any that have preceded it is exceptional in so far as its tendency is to grow worse instead of better, and because it is due to causes which, owing to their nature, cannot possibly tend to remedy themselves. It is widespread. It affects all our great industries, shipping, cotton, wool and iron, are all involved."

Now, Free Traders tell us if we only had Free Trade we would want all the ships in the world and then we would not have enough to carry the trade. Where is it to come from? Is it to come from these starving English laborers? Can you underwork them? Are you willing to try it? That was on the 5th of March. Here is what the Earl of Salisbury said on the 10th of August: "As for trade, we hear nothing but of business carried on at a loss; of banks that cannot put out their money, and of ships that are put up by the hundred because they have not freights to carry." That is in merry old, Free Trade England. Those are the exemplars in whose service the Cobden Club is enlisted, and Free Trade Frank Hurd. I speak God's truth when I say that. Looking over the catalog to-day, I see that he was elected in 1881. [Voice: Gen. Garfield was in the same club."] He was years ago, but has undergone conversion. He had been, undoubtedly, a believer in Free Trade and was a member of the club, but was very glad to get out of it before he died. But I am not discussing the dead—I am discussing a living man. He asks these men who are putting up these large iron works to go on and do it in the face of the fact they may never get a dividend out of it! This is the man I am discussing. I am no ghoul to go to the grave of a dead man!

I take from the telegrams from England, under the head of "Foreign News," of the date of April 22, 1884:

"The depression in English shipping has become extreme. The ports are crowded with destitute and suffering sailors. In Shields alone there are 4,000 men out of employment. A hundred steamers are lying idle upon the Tyne. Ten thousand laborers in the Tyne ship-yards are out of work, and as many more in the Sunderland ship-yards. Business is slack in the yards along the Clyde, but so far there has been less suffering than in the other ship-building localities."

That was true of Clyde in April, but is not so now. Since then, so many of the shipyards of Clyde are closed that there 10,000 shipcarpenters and laborers idle, in addition to those spoken of in the dispatch of the 12th of April. Shall we follow that example? Shall we invite such a system as that? Is England an example for the American Republic? Right here on the opposite page to that, I find this. I clipped it myself from the London *Echo* of Monday, October 8, 1883:

"The paper read by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, before the Social Science Congress, on Saturday, gives a lamentable account of the condition of large numbers of canal children. Mr. Smith tells us there are close upon 30,000 of these children, of school age, who never enter a school. Many of the cabins in which they live are so small that a man can neither stand upright nor lie out straight on the bed on which he and his wife and children have to lie."

That is the way the canal workmen of England and their families live, so far as their quarters are concerned.

Since I took my tea at the hotel, I thought I would look over the morning paper, and I found on the second page of the Cleveland *Leader* of to-day, "News from the Old World." I saw an item from Nottingham, and I remembered that Mr. Robert Porter, in his remarkable series of letters on the industrial classes of England and the continent, had described the lace-workers of Nottingham as in a peculiar condition of destitution. That was nearly a year ago. And seeing this paragraph, I thought it might interest some of my hearers to hear it. It is upon the women who work themselves blind in making lace at Nottingham:

"REDUCTION OF WAGES.—The hosiery manufacturers of Nottingham have given notice to their employes of a reduction of wages, owing to the dullness of trade and foreign competition."

The lace makers have been reduced out of work. Now they and their poor sisters who work in the hosiery branch are together. There is no branch of industry in all England, except mining coal and manufacturing machinery for export, that isn't dead, in which a large majority of the working people are not absolutely idle.

Let me read you something of the homes of these people, particularly in London. You wouldn't believe it, if I were to describe them to you; but I brought with me a religious pamphlet, published by the British Congregational Union, from their establishment in Memorial Hall, Farringdon street. It is entitled "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London." You will pardon me, I am sure, for reading to you some description of their homes:

"We do not say the condition of their homes, for how can those places be called homes, compared with which the lair of a wild beast would be a comfortable and a healthy spot? Few who will read these pages have any conception of what these pestilential human rookeries are, where tens of thousands are crowded together amidst horrors which call to mind what we have heard of the middle passage of the slave ship. To get into them you have to penetrate courts reeking with poisonous and malodorous gases, arising from accumulations of sewerage and refuse scattered in all directions, and often flowing beneath your feet; courts, many of them which the sun never penetrates, which are never visited by a breath of fresh air, and which rarely know the virtues of cleansing water. You have to ascend rotten staircases which threaten to give way beneath every step,and which, in some places, have already broken down, leaving gaps which peril the limbs and lives of the unwary. You have to grope your way along dark and filthy passages swarming with vermin. Then, if you are not driven back by the intolerable stench, you may gain admittance to the dens in which these thousands of human beings who belong, as much as you, to the race for whom Christ died, herd together."

That in London, the great capital of merry old free England!

"Every room in these rotten and reeking tenements houses a family, often two. In one cellar a sanitary inspector reports finding a mother, father, three children, and four pigs!"

I tell you, that is an aristocratic family that could have four pigs in that quarter! [Laughter.] I never heard of any other than that one instance.

"In another room a missionary found a man ill with the smallpox, his wife just recovering from her eighth confinement, and the children running about half naked and covered with dirt!"

But I will not sicken you by reading these recitals. Let me show you their wages:

"The poverty, we mean, of those who try to live honestly, for notwithstanding the sickening revelations of immorality which have been disclosed to us, those who endeavor to earn their bread by honest work, far outnumber the dishonest. And it is to their infinite credit that it should be so, considering that they are daily brought face to face with the contrast between their wretched earnings and those which are the produce of sin. A child seven years old is known easily to make 10s. 6d a week by thieving, but what can he earn by such work as match-box making, for which 2¼d. a gross is paid, the maker having to find his own fire for drying the boxes, and his own paste and string? Before he can gain as much as the young thief he must make 56 gross of match boxes a week, or 1,296 a day. It is needless to say that this is impossible, for even adults can hardly make more than an average of half that number. How long, then, must the little hands toil before they can earn the price of the scantiest meal?"

This is what the wild waves are saying in merry old Free Trade England.

I say to you, this is not my story, this is the story of an English religious society that pervades all England endeavoring to touch the British conscience in behalf of Free Trade laborers. Women, for the work on trowsers fining (*i. e.* sewing in linings, making button holes and stitching on the buttons) received 2½d a pair, and have to find their own thread. We ask a woman who is making tweed trowsers how much she can earn in a day and are told one shilling. But what does a day mean to this poor soul? Seventeen hours! From 5 in the morning till 10 at night—no pause for meals. She eats her crust and drinks a little tea as she works, making in very truth with her needle and thread, not her living only, but her shroud.

"For making man's shirts, these women are paid 10d a dozen; lawn tennis aprons, 3d a dozen. In St. George's-in-the-East large numbers of women and children, one of the latter only seven years old, are employed in sack making, for which they get a farthing each In one house was found a widow and her half idiot daughter making palliasses at 1½d each. Here is a woman who has a sick husband and a little child to look after. She is employed at shirt finishing at 3d a dozen, and by the utmost effort can only earn 6d a day, out of which she has to find her own thread. Another, with a crippled hand, maintains herself and a blind husband by matchbox making, for which she is remunerated on the liberal scale mentioned above; and out of 2¼d a gross, she has to pay a girl a penny a gross to help her."

God help them both, I say! [Applause.] My friends, these are fair specimens, not of what the condition of the English working people was, but is; for when England adopted Free Trade under the lead of Cobden about 40 years ago, she was the acknowledged workshop of the world and mistress of the sea. There was no disputing it. France alone maintained her integrity against the encroachments of British trade by her Protective Tariff, founded by Colbert and elaborated by the great Napoleon.

You say these are sewing people. These are the classes that, having lost employment, have drifted out of the sight even of the philanthropists—are the fallen, or, as they are styled there, "outcast London"—yet honestly striving to support themselves by labor.

Let me tell you some things that I saw in the vicinity of Birmingham. I had a very intelligent daughter with me, and we proposed to make a general trip through the black country of England. We went to Birmingham, and after inquiring in which direction we could see most of the women at work at nail making, chain making, and other such feminine employments, [Laughter], we hired a carriage and started for the Towns of Lye, Lyewaste and Halesowen. (The Town of Birmingham is a sort of an industrial center surrounded by a number of these places.)

We found that morning Lye, Lyewaste and Halesowen, in which the women are chiefly engaged in nail making. And there were men also at work. The smithies are little places looking like little,small cow stables, with a ventilating tube at the top. When you get into them you find there is a forge there and an apparatus at which four persons can work at nail making, at the old hand process. The best of them can make 2½ shillings a day—the best of the men, and having the best work that is possible. We found but two or three smithies in which that could be said. The general rate of wages is six shillings a week, a shilling a day—25 cents, in round numbers. From this there has to be deducted six pence from each of them for the rent of the smithy and third, from each of them for the coal used. In addition to this the iron nail rods have to be brought to them from the foggers, oftentimes from a very considerable distance, and when the nails are made they have to be carried back to be accounted for, and this costs the women for the two porterages about 6d; although we saw women toiling up a long hill with these packages of iron rods, weighing from 50 to 60 pounds, carrying them two miles up a long and steep ascent, to save the 3d. which they would have to pay for having them carried. Here they work.

There is no green grass in Lye, Lyewaste or Halesowen. The surface is slag, and cinders and dust which has been accumulating during the age of all these old houses, until, in most cases, it is above the sills of the doors; and when the weather is wet, instead of keeping the water out, it invites it in. That doesn't made much difference because that room is where the family live. We found in one of these little houses one family of 19 living—father, mother, sons, daughters, daughters-in-laws, sons-in-law, young children, and grand-children! Let me give you the dimensions. The lower floor is what I told you, the eating room. There is no cellar; there is no yard. There are three rooms, one above the other. The main floor may have been paved with brick a century ago or with slabs of stone, but in either case, they are broken and rattled. Here the family eat, and wash, and smoke, and converse; entertain company—all the social purposes of life here in this little room.

Above that is a sleeping room; above it another. And that these houses are occupied by from seven to 10 people of varying ages, is as common as it is common for nailers to live in Lye, Lyewaste and Halesowen. As I told you, we found in one place 19 occupying this space, part lying on the bed, and a part of them lying on the floor. Now, I speak on my responsibility as a gentleman, and if contradicted, I could get testimony from the other side of the waters, and from the very people, whose names we have.

Leaving those three Towns, we went into Cradley, where women are largely engaged in making chains. The work is not harder than that of nail making; the conditions are alike. It is simply, the one does nail making and the other chain making. You who know anything about the way the heated wire for small chains is twisted, would know how it was, and then the links welded together.

Passing from there we came again to the Town of Halesowen; and here were women molding brick and serving as attendants or assistants to brick molders—not the nice little bricks such as we use, 2½x4, 1½x9 inches, but large fire brick for use about furnaces around at the top, often; to put into culverts, and so on, narrowing towards the bottom, as keystones do. There was a woman sitting at a table, and another woman, moving across to a place where troughs of kneaded clay were deposited, would take up so many lumps in her arms and lay them, wet as they were, against her breast, and move off to lay them on the molder's table. Having done that, she would pick up the molded bricks and carry them back, and lay them where a draft of heated air would pass over them to prepare them — anneal, as I would think — for baking.

These women each had but one garment only, a loose muslin sack, tied about the neck and about the waist. But you ask me how we knew it was but one garment. Why, the wet clay, in both cases, had saturated their garment so it stuck to their limbs. In a general way, you could see her outline as much as you could have done though she had no garment at all I asked one woman how many miles she walked and how many tons of clay she carried in a day. She said: "I never thought of it in that way. I never had it counted. I could tell, for I know how many times I walk each way and how many pieces of clay I carry." She must walk from 10 to 15 miles a day and must have carried many tons of wet clay against her womanly bosom. What does she get for it? Twenty-five cents a day! That is her wages for the womanly work in merry old England, to follow whose example the waves so loving invite us. [Great applause.] If I were to be profane I would say: "The waves be d——d!" [Laughter and applause.] We don't want any such music from them or anybody else, even though it be my friend Frank Hurd.

I go a step farther, because I want to tell you, to illustrate a point, that we found women working there making 7s a week. Just think of it: $1.75! What were they doing? Why, they were in the galvanizing works, where they were making hoppers, coal scuttles, and a line of galvanized articles for export to all the world. And these girls were employed where the fumes affected them, and so affected my poor afflicted throat that as soon as I entered the compartment I said: "I can't stand this; I will go to the door." I watched there while my daughter talked to one or two of the women and the gentlemanly foreman who was conducting her about. When she came to one of the women she said, "This is terrible unhealthy; I never knew one to last more than a year or nine months."

We had a guide whom I had employed at Lye. He had agreed to meet us there. "Yes," he said, "I don't think um last more'n nine months; I never seed one." he says. "I been a-workin' 'ere 25 'ears, but I am a peddler now. I wouldn't let one of my own there," but, he says, "These think um do great things. They be brickmakers, and thinks they will get seven shilling. In a few weeks they begin ailin', and before six months um sick and can't work at anything, and then, if they got parents, they live on them, or on their friends, but if they haven't, they have got to go on the rates. For seven shillins, they go into it and die!" These are the poor girls, who by giving up their lives at the end of a few weeks or months, earn the enormous sum of a dollar and three-quarters a week.

But, say these Free Traders, an Englishman's money goes further than an American's. That is not true, that is not true. The American's money, taking quality for quality, and style for style, goes further in buying clothing every day by far than the Englishman's money. [Applause.] The American gets woolen goods. He don't get the kind of cloth that we equipped our first 75,000 troops; that isn't the kind that the army had when it marched past the White House to be reviewed by the President. Their cut is much better; not only the laborer, but the men about the offices, the average young business man, is clothed better and more cheaply, quality for quality, than he could be clothed in any part of England. I speak advisedly. I admit that we can't make the very finest grade of broadcloth, such as Vanderbilt would want if he was going to be married, for that particular night, or that ladies buy for their habits. We can't do that yet. No nation ever developed all the industries in a week; and it is only since '61 that we have had a chance to try to develop ours. We have performed marvels. No nation of the world equals us. I tell you that 95 per cent. of the manufactured goods—I am not talking of agriculture—consumed by the American farmers, workingmen and business men, are cheaper than those consumed by the same classes in England, and are better as well as cheaper. I say this without reservation. As for food, why, they get most of their food from us, and it can't be cheapened by being carried from Minnesota and Dakota to New York, and then shipped across the ocean, and then distributed throughout England.

What do they get to eat? An incident came under my observation since I have been on this tour through Ohio of a couple of Scotch cousins. One had been sent for to come out and be adopted by his uncle, who had a son about his age. And he said, "Jamie"—this cousin, after he had been here a time—"this is a grand county, a grand country indeed!"

"Why, Sandy," said he, "what has caused you to think that? You didn't when you first came here."

"I didn't know; I didn't know. It is a grand country!"

"Well, now, why do you say that with so much enthusiasm?" said his cousin Jamie.

"There's no parridge and cale every day or every meal out here as at home." [Laughter.]

They eat porridge and cale; they don't get meat. There must be English workingmen, and Irishmen and Scotch laborers here who know this. I say on the average they don't know what it is. On our second day in visiting Towns, as I have described, my daughter came to a butcher shop. There was a jolly, good looking fellow, a well-fed fellow standing in the door, and on looking through the window, I saw a beef's heart and some kidney-fat hanging up—no other sign of a butcher shop in the way of provisions. My daughter addressed him about something. We fell into conversation. He was very glad to talk to us. He hadn't an American in the neighborhood to show us—that he wanted to introduce us to, but a man in the neighborhood had gone to America and made a fortune and returned, and he offered by and by to show us where he was buried! [Laughter]. That was the next thing to seeing an American. My daughter said to him, "Do you kill to supply these laboring people here—do they make your market?"

"Market! God bless you, ma'am; why they never eat meat! Huh, if I depended on the nail and chainmakers, and the brickmakers, and the galvanizers, why, a half of a side of an ox would be too much for me for a whole year. They wouldn't eat it—they can't eat it, they can't afford to buy it. I am here because my father owned this place. My market is ont"—describing where it was. "Even on Christmas day those workingmen don't get any meat!"

I visited the great Dowlais iron works where I found 1,200 out of 2,000 employed, women and girls, performing the rough labor. They were unloading coal cars, and they were wheeling the coal to the mouth of the furnace. They would unload the heavy trucks of iron, one pitching and the other catching. There they were, pitching heavy bars of iron that I would not, at 50 years of age, have undertaken to catch and pitch at such a distance. And not one of the 1,200 could make more than 6s. in one week! They, too, live in the same style.

The Swiss people are even poorer than the English. God knows that ought not to be. I turn to Switzerland, because it is a Free Trade country, and, politically, it is the freest country on the face of the globe. The following is from a Swiss paper:

"Our countryman, Dr. ——, informed us last evening that though for 15 years he had been official physician to the poor in some of the worst wards in New York, he had never seen in America a case of pernicious anaemia—which is the shrinking and decay of the bones of a human being as the result of insufficient food during childhood and youth—a disease which, when it has once attacked the system, can not be eradicated by any diet that may subsequently be taken; but that unfamiliar as this disease is at home, it is so common here that the frequent cases exposed at the clinics attract no special attention."

What market have these people for our agricultural products? What market have these people for our manufactured products? What have they to buy with? While, on the other hand, how can you compete with their low wages? That is a horse of another color. Whatever we have in excess of our demands, that which they must buy, they come to us for, if they can't buy it cheaper elsewhere. They take our oil; why? Because they can't get it anywhere else; because we can furnish it cheaper and more thoroly refined than it can be furnished from the wells of Russia, the only competing wells. They take our cotton; why? Because they can't get cotton for their spindles and looms anywhere else. They must take that which we have to sell, is the reason they take what they do take of it. They buy our corn and wheat. Now what is the foreign market for our cereal product? We consume at home 90 per cent. of all the grain we raise. The total export, about which so much is talked, does not amount to 10 per cent. of our total crop—not 10 per cent—because of the prosperous homes in America. Light the fires in every forge and furnace; put on such a tariff as will secure to American labor and enterprise our entire market, and then see to it that our employers pay such wages as will allow our workingmen to keep their boys and girls in school, if they will, and keep their wives at home, and it will give you a market that will pay as no foreign market can pay. [Great applause.]

My friends, I cannot close without pointing to one, or two, or three striking illustrations. France is a protected country, as I have said. Away back in the early part of 1700 Colbert established a Protective system, and it has been maintained; and although the general depreciation that is now prevailing is affecting some classes of French laborers, they are to-day, taken altogether, the most prosperous laboring people on the continent of Europe. I speak from observation in 1879, in 1883, in 1884. The laboring people of Paris are cleanly. They may live simply, but they have their half bottle of ordinary wine every day. It may be bread and cheese they take with it, but they have it. No home in all Paris will fill the descriptions given in this religious pamphlet entitled, "The Bitter Cry of Outcast London."

Now I come to Germany. I say that in proportion to our population, and the number of our factories, where there is one idle man here there are 20 in England; where there is an idle factory, forge or furnace here, there are 10 to 20 in England, Wales and Scotland. I don't include Ireland; England, by the blessing of Free Trade, crowded out all the industries of Ireland long ago. [Great and enthusiastic applause.] In riding as I rode with my family from Liverpool to Dover, stopping at different points, crossing the black country,going into Wales, I saw but one newly finished manufactory in all England, and that was, a brewery at Stoke-upon-Trent. In Wales works 25 years ago among the most celebrated, at Pennydarran, are mere nests for owls and bats.

On the other hand, under the foolish influence of Bismarck, Germany, which had been Protectionist from the time of Frederick Litz until the establishment of the Empire, adopted Free Trade, and it came nearly ruining her, and she lost all that she made France pay her as an indemnity for the war. When I was there in 1879 they were striving to re-establish a Protective Tariff. I had the honor of being consulted, both by Baron Kardoff, of Wabnitz, and by Prince Bismarck himself, about that Tariff. I knew the condition of the industries of Germany under Free Trade. This year—last month—no; we are in October now—it was in the last week of August, 1, with my wife, left Zurich and came to Basle, from Basle to Mayence, in Germany; at Mayence we took a steamer and came down the Rhine to Basle—to Cologne, in fact, and then from Cologne we crossed over into Belgium to Brussels, and the change that less than five years of Protection in Germany is almost equal to that reached in this country by Protection between '61 and '66. [Applause.]

The Rhine is no longer the picturesque river to traverse that it was when I made my first trip in '52, or that it was when I passed down it with my children in '79. There is not a foot of those hills that is not under culture with vineyards—lots of little patches no larger than the top of this table, you will find people climbing to and there planting a few vines. There is a railroad on each bank of the river; and riding along leisurely in the steamer with no companion but my good wife, I observed in accordance with my habit, she assisting me. We saw there was plenty of business on each of those railroads, but the more remarkable feature, however, was the miles of manufactories which were readily distinguished by their tall stacks and the smoke issuing from them. I tell you that I speak within bounds when I say that that I saw between Mayence and Cologne largely more than a hundred of these large stacks still fresh, scarcely blackened by the coal smoke a few feet from the top. No new workshops in England; all old ones died out, under Free Trade. In Protective Germany old shops that Free Trade had extinguished revived, and new industries springing up in every part of the Empire. And the condition of the German laborer was never so prosperous as it is now, under the Protective Tariff adopted only in the Autumn of '79.

Now, my fellow citizens of Ohio, representing a constituency of working people, representing men of enterprise who have their all embarked in plants and machinery for various industries, I plead with you in their behalf to take care of your own interests, and in doing so to protect theirs by sending a sound and undoubted Protectionist to Congress. [Prolonged applause; and three cheers for the speaker.]

RECENT LITERATURE.

MANNERS AND SOCIAL USAGES. By Mrs. John Sherwood, Author of "Transplanted Rose." Harper & Brothers. New York.

This little book was evidently written for a purpose, and *that* to answer the hundred and one questions which are constantly and anxiously asked regarding social usages and to answer them in a way to really help those in doubt or who are wholly ignorant. The author is a lady highly qualified for the work, and she has done it well. She settles many knotty questions for those who are not thoroly at home in society, and in fact for many who consider themselves to be so. We can most cordially recommend both the matter and the manner of treating it, and while it differs in some things from some other books upon the same general subject, we are inclined to consider this most excellent authority.

EDMOND DANTES. The Sequel to Alexander Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo." New Edition. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. Philadelphia. Price, Cloth $1.25. Paper 75 cts.

"Edmond Dantes," is the sequel to Alexander Dumas' great novel "The Count of Monte Cristo." Just at the point where "The Count of Monte Cristo" ends, "Edmond Dantes" takes up the narrative. There is a terrible volcanic tempest on the Mediterranean, in which Monte Cristo and Haydee are wrecked, a vivid picture of the French Revolution of 1848 is given and the love affair of Zuleika and Giovanni Massetti is recounted. The central figure is Edmond Dantes, and about him are grouped Mercedes, Eugenie Danglars, Louise d'Armilly, Valentine de Villefort, Esperance (the son of Monte Cristo), Benedetto, Albert de Morcerf, Maximilian Morrel, Ali and other old friends of "Monte Cristo" readers, as well as all the numerous political leaders famous in French history.

A READER OF GERMAN LITERATURE. Prepared for High Schools, Colleges and German-American Schools. With Notes. By W. H. Rosenstengel. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

This book the author claims, differs from any other published in this country, in various ways: It takes its selections from the masterpieces of German authors; it gives a full representation to modern literature; it adds selections from the best and latest works on the German history, and gives texts which can be relied on for their accuracy. This claim seems to be a just one, and the book to answer the purpose for which it is designed most excellently.

QUEER STORIES. For Boys and Girls: By Edward Eggleston, Author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," etc. Chas. Scribner's Sons. New York. Price $1.

Those familiar with this author's writings will be sure that these stories are well told. They appeal particularly to the fancy for the strange and wonderful which is a characteristic of boys and girls. Many of them have already won popularity in magazines while others are entirely new. The book will be no doubt warmly welcomed by the juveniles.

EDUCATION BY DOING. Occupations and Busy Work for Primary Classes. By Anna Johnson, Teacher in the Children's Aid Society Schools, New York City. E. L. Kellogg & Co., New York. Price 60 cents.

The need of this manual has been felt by teachers. What to do with the children when not reciting or studying was indeed a problem. It was impossible to keep them still when hearing a class recite, and the attention of the teacher was often divided between the class and the school, when the class ought to have it all. "Education by Doing" has been prepared by a successful teacher, and many of the "Occupations" have been used in the class-room with excellent results. Eminent educators have commended its plan. A descriptive circular with contents, mailed free.

SONGS AND LYRICS. By George Ambrose Denuison. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

We have here a collection of poems upon various subjects, most of them of an every-day familiar character. There is a pleasant ring to them, while few attain to any high order of merit.

THE NATIVE RELIGIONS OF MEXICO AND PERU. By Albert Reiville, D. D. Translated by Philip H. Wicksteed, M. A. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. Price, $1.50.

These are a collection of lectures delivered in what is known as "The Hibbert Course" upon the subjects named in the title. They are written by one who has given much attention to the subject, and are exceedingly interesting, containing much information not found elsewhere. The book ought, and doubtless will be, widely read.

TABLEAUX DE LA REVOLUTION FRANCAISE. An Historical French Reader. Edited with Notes by T. F. Crance, A. M., and S. J. Prun, B. S., Cornwell University. With an Introduction by Pres. A. D. White. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London.

This is a brightly written work and will answer a most excellent purpose. In his introduction Mr. White says that there is a great mass of material for the student, but it gives him only the means of studying *about* the Revolution and not the Revolution itself. It is to meet this difficulty that this work has been prepared.

THE CENTURY MAGAZINE.

The October *Century*, which closes the 28th volume of this magazine, contains the announcements of some of the features of the coming magazine year, chief among which is a profusely illustrated series on "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," most of which will be written by Generals, either upon the Federal or the Confederate side, actually in command during the various engagements. Prefatory to these articles is the opening paper in this number, on "Lights and Shadows of Army Life," by George F. Williams, the well-known war correspondent, whose descriptions and anecdotes of the camp, the march, and the battle-field, and reminiscences of famous Generals,are supplemented by engravings after the etchings of Edwin Forbes, the pictorial war correspondent. The contents of the number in every department are extremely satisfactory, and promise as much for the future as it has given in the past. No one ever regrets making the *Century* a monthly visitor.

Young Men!—Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days' trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

Dumpy Women.

Women, especially those of the upper classes, who are not obliged to keep themselves in condition by work, lose after middle age, sometimes earlier, a considerable amount of their hight, not by stooping, as men do, but by actual collapse, sinking down—mainly to be attributed to the perishing of the muscles that support the frames in consequence of constant and habitual pressure of stays and dependence of the artificial support by them afforded. Every girl who wears stays that press upon these muscles and restrict the free development of the fibers that form them, relieving them of their natural duties of supporting the spine, indeed incapacitating them from so doing, may feel sure she is preparing herself to be a dumpy woman.—*London Lancet.*

Tall Oaks From Little Acorns Grow.

Great and good results often spring from small deeds, and so fatal diseases come of a seemingly trifling neglect. Colds neglected often lead to serious catarrhal troubles. If this is your case lose no time in becoming acquainted with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its healing virtues will surprise you. It is simple, efficacious, speedy, sure. Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges from the nose into the throat are symptoms of this horrible complaint.

THE TARIFF.

Views of Democratic Candidates.

HANCOCK.	CLEVELAND.
It is a local question out in Pennsylvania.—*Letter to a New Jersey correspondent.*	I have heard enough of that thing.—*Interview with an Albany correspondent.*

I once knowed a very pretty young lady that was always dressed in white in Summer. She looked so cool, and so white, and so sweet, that ef she was to cut her finger you'd think she might blede ice-kream.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., April 10, 1883.

"For diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and urinary organs I received great benefit from HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I pronounce it the best."—H. W. Payne, Manufacturer Harness, Trunks, etc., 447 Main street.

The Camp Fire.

CHRONOLOGY.

1861.

October 3, Greenbrier, W Va—Battery G, 4th United States Artillery, Battery A, 1st Michigan Artillery, 24th, 25th and 32d Ohio, and 7th, 9th, 13th, 14th, 15th and 17th Indiana.

October 4, Alimosa (near Fort Craig, N M—Mink's New Mexico Cavalry and United States Regulars.

October 4, Buffalo Hill, Ky—Organization not reported; Union loss, 20 killed; Confederate loss, 50 killed.

October 5, Chicamicomico, N C—20th Indiana.

October 8, Hillsboro,Ky—Flemingsburg Home Guards.

October 9, Santa Rosa, Fla—6th New York, detachments of Companies A, 1st, and H, 2d U S Artillery, and Companies C and E, 3d U S Infantry.

1862.

October 3, Reconnoissance to Franklin, on the Blackwater, Va—Union gunboats commanded by Capt Flusser and troops commanded by Gen Spear.

October 3-4, Corinth, Miss—McKean's, Davies', Hamilton's and Stanley's Divisions, Army of the Mississippi, Maj Gen W S Rosecrans commanding.

October 4, Bardstown, Ky—Advance of the Army of the Ohio.

October 5, Big Hatchie River (or Metamora), Miss—Hurlbut's and Ord's Divisions, Army of the Mississippi, Maj Gen Ord commanding.

October 5, Glasgow, Ky—29th Kentucky.

October 5, Madisonville, Ky—4th Indiana Cavalry.

October 6, Charleston, Va—6th U S Cavalry.

October 6, Liberty and Sibley's Landing, Mo—5th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

October 6, Springfield to near Texas, Ky—Advance of 3d Corps, Army of the Ohio.

October 7, La Vergne, Tenn—Palmer's Brigade.

October 8, Perryville (or Chaplin Hill), Ky—1st Corps, Maj Gen A McD McCook, and 3d Corps, Brig Gen C C Gilbert, Army of the Ohio, commanded by Maj Gen D C Buell.

October 9, Lawrenceburg (also Dog Walk), Ky—15th and 18th U S Infantry, 1st and 49th Ohio, Battery H, 5th U S Artillery and 9th Kentucky Cavalry.

October 9, Aldie, Va—Detachment of Cavalry rom Maj Gen Sigel's command.

1863.

October 3, Thompson Cove, Tenn—1st Brigade, 2d Division Cavalry, and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry.

October 3, McMinnville, Tenn—4th Tennessee.

October 4, Murfreesboro Road, Tenn—2d Kentucky Cavalry and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry.

October 4, Newton, La—Organizations not stated.

October 4, Neosho, Mo—Three companies of the 6th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

October 5, Stockade at Stone River, Tenn—One company of the 19th Michigan.

October 5, Harper's Ferry, Va—Troops not stated.

October 5, Near Blue Springs, Tenn—Portion of Gen Burnside's forces.

October 5, New Albany, Miss—Troops not given.

October 5, Glasgow, ky—37th Kentucky Mounted Infantry.

October 5, Wartrace, Tenn—5th Iowa Cavalry.

October 6, Baxter Springs, near Fort Scott, Ark—Detachments of the 3d Wisconsin and 14th Kansas Cavalry and 12th Kansas (83d U S Colored Troops); the prisoners were robbed and murdered by the Rebels, commanded by Quantrell.

October 6, Fort Blair, Waldron, Ark—Detachment of 3d Wisconsin Cavalry.

October 7, Como, Miss—Troops not given.

October 7, Shelbyville Pike, near Farmington, Tenn—1st, 2d and 4th Ohio and 2d Kentucky Cavalry and Wilder's Brigade of Mounted Infantry.

October 8, Charlestown, Va—Troops not given.

October 8, Salem, Miss—Cols McCrellis' and Phillips' Cavalry Brigades.

October 8, Warsaw, Mo—7th Missouri Militia Cavalry.

October 9, Sugar Creek, near Pulaski, Tenn—3d Brigade, 2d Cavalry Division.

1864.

October 4, Near Memphis, Tenn—One company 7th Indiana Cavalry.

October 5, Jackson, La—23d Wisconsin, 1st Texas and 1st Louisiana Cavalry, and 2d and 4th Massachusetts Batteries.

October 5, Allatoona, Ga—7th, 12th, 50th, 57th and 93d Illinois, 39th Iowa, 4th Minnesota and 18th Wisconsin and 12th Wisconsin Battery.

October 5, Fort Adams, La—2d Wisconsin and 3d U S Colored Cavalry.

October 6, Florence, Ala—60th Illinois and 3d and 6th Tennessee Cavalry.

October —, North Shenandoah, Va—8th Ohio Cavalry.

October 6, Prince's Place, Osage River, Cole Co, Mo—1st, 7th and 9th Missouri Militia Cavalry. Price's invasion of Missouri.

October 6, Woodville, Mo—Troops not specified.

October 7, New Market, Va—3d Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac.

October 7, Darbytown Roads, near New Market Heights, Va—10th Corps and Cavalry, Army of the James.

October 7, Moreau Bottom, near Jefferson City, Mo—Missouri Militia, Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. Price's invasion of Missouri.

October 8, Reconnoissance to the Boydtown Plank Road, Va—5th and 9th Corps, Army of the Potomac.

October 9, Tom's Brook (or Fisher's Hill), Strasburg, Woodstock, Va—1st and 3d Divisions Cavalry, Army of the Potomac.

October 9-11, California, Mo—4th and 7th Missouri Militia Cavalry, and Batteries H and L, 2d Missouri Artillery.

October 9-11, Boonsville, Mo—1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th Missouri Militia Cavalry, 15th Missouri and 17th Illinois Cavalry, and Batteries H and L, 2d Missouri Light Artillery. Price's invasion of Missouri.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Having been a reader of the BLADE for a number of years, I feel it my duty at this time to write a little for your columns in defense of my new home. In the BLADE of September 4, in the CAMP FIRE, is a letter from Tennessee, signed "Unionist," which tells a terrible tale of murder, ostracism, etc. I will not say that what the writer says is false, but I believe that if such things did occur, that the Republicans were nearly or quite as much to blame as the Rebels. I, too, am a Republican, and a red hot one, and was also a Federal soldier. I have lived here two years, and am not personally acquainted with a white Republican within three miles of my place. Yet I have never been treated better any where than right here in the midst of those who were Confederate soldiers and citizens. And I talk politics and distribute campaign literature—in fact, do all that I can for the success of Blaine and Logan and the State ticket, and am credited with having convered 10 or 12 men to the true faith, who never voted any other way than Democratic. I want to add, that I would rather argue politics with an ex-Rebel than with an ex-Copperhead. The ex-Rebel is the more intelligent, the more reasonable and drinks less whisky than the Copperhead.

E. T. STECKEL.

White's Creek, Tenn.

A General Visits the Camp Fire.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

A copy of your most excellent and spicy paper was by chance handed me, and in perusing its contents I find my comrades still keeping the CAMP FIRE burning as brightly as in the dark days of the Rebellion. Boys, keep the fires burning, and if you can find no brush bring in the top rail. Comrade G. H. Blakesle, Company G., 129th Illinois, is about right. I think the time has come when we should do away with all those little affairs. I have still a badge of the old Fifteenth Corps. The cartridge box is made of wood from the oak under which Gen. Pemberton surrendered to Gen. Grant. I think the boys will have their full 40 rounds and do heroic work for the black eagle-crested warrior of the West. He has often been dubbed "Black Jack," "Happy Jack" and "Jolly Jack," but it seems to me they are all out of place, and should be rechristed, "Perfection John A.," as our Democratic brethren have not been able to bring a single charge against him, and now stand off at a respectful distance and content themselves making mouths at him. They know that chicken will fight, and is a sure winner. Three cheers and a tiger for the plumed knight of Maine, and the black egle-crested warrior of the West.

G. M. ZIEGLER,
47th O. V. I., late Brevet Brig-General.
Cherry Fork P. O., Adams Co., O.

The Pig Refused to Take the Oath.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I should say that the "pious Tenth," or at least Clerihan, has fallen from grace, or he would not have exposed honest Mike Morris, who killed the Rebel pig, and that, too, after Morris had been so manly as to divide with Col. Burgess. Besides, that stubborn grunter positively refused to take the oath. It was perhaps two of the Thirty-first Ohio who came past Col. Mike Lawler on the march with a quarter of beef on a pole.

"Where did you get that beef?" asked Col. Mike.

"The Eighteenth killed it," said they.

"Here boys take that beef and cook it. I might as well have the game as to have the blame," said Lawler. And the boys went their way minus the beef. I am glad to hear from comrade Clerihan of the Tenth, he is the first I have noticed speaking of the Eighteenth. May we succeed in elevating John A., and in keeping the CAMP FIRE blazing brightly.

JAS. S. CAMPBELL,
Companies D and B, 18th Ills.

My Rebel Prison Life.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have been looking over the CAMP FIRE for some time to see some one give an account of our prison life and try to describe the horror of it, but so far I do not find it.

I went to Andersonville about June 20, 1864, and from there to Savannah, about September 15, with the first lot of prisoners from Andersonville.

The stockade was not finished when we got there. I was in the first detachment and third 90 at Andersonville, and staid with a squad of Kentuckians (Chickamauga men), just back of the sutler's, above the gate. We dug a well 63 feet deep, close to the dead line, and curbed it with a rice tierce. I was the last man in it, and was pulled out with a rope of old boot legs cut into strings and plaited, but I was not so heavy as I am now. I should like to hear from all of them.

During July and August the death rate was fearful, and helpless men were allowed by the Rebels to die by hundreds, without any effort to relieve their misery. I have seen men eaten by maggots while still alive, and their cries of agony were more like the howls of wild beasts than the voices of human beings. If any of that old squad are alive, they will not forget the death of Bob Geast and Dode Bottom, and others whose names I forget.

And now will any man tell me that the strongest could go through that ordeal uninjured? Yet the House Committee on Pensions opposed the Robison bill, and said to us, "You are not entitled to anything on account of your imprisonment." Old soldiers, remember them at the coming election, and vote for men who will do us justice.

ROBT. P. MCRAE,
Co. M, 11th Pa. Cavalry,
St. Albans, W. Va.

JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
The BEST COMPOUND
EVER INVENTED FOR
WASHING CLOTHING,
and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands.
Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

A Rebel Rail from a Yankee Hospital.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

After passing through the fiery ordeal of Manassas, Nos. 1 and 2, the seven-day demonstration of "onpleasantness" at Malvern Hill, a bloody set-to at Winchester, losing a part of my scalp at Sharpsburg, and being received in a very inhospitable manner by our blue-coated neighbors at Gettysburg, I was finally gobbled up at Rappahanock Bridge, and soon found myself under orders from a different standpoint. The change in some respects was quite agreeable. We were first taken to see the sights in Washington City, thence to Point Lookout, where I met some thousands of my unfortunate friends in gray. I soon enlarged my circle of friends into the ranks of the blue, where I think I had as fast friends and true as I had elsewhere. And now I propose to show how I treated the confidence placed in me by these, my new-made friends, for they taught, not by precept or example, but the surroundings, to steal.

My first steal was when I and four friends were detailed by Tom Finnigan, Sergeant, at Point Lookout, to re-pack some Rebel clothing. Many friends were in sore need of clothing, so I said to my four associates, "We must each take to those so much in need, a full suit apiece." This we did by watching the absence of the guards, and donning a suit each, over which we put our well-worn gray and marched back to camp to eat our scanty dinner of prison fare, when we divested ourselves of our extra suits, much to the joy and comfort of those the most needy. On our return to camp at night we were again able to make a distribution, which amounted to 10 full suits of gray, which made glad the hearts and warmed the bodies of 10 of my unfortunate comrades. Wonder if our jilted Uncle Samuel ever missed those gray suits? They were a godsend where they went. If this rail burns well I'll tell you how and where some other clothing went.

T. W. WRIGHT,
Co. E, Sixth Infantry N. C. State Troops.

The Sturgis Raid Again.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I am an old soldier and love to read the letters of my old soldier friends. I enlisted in the Spring of 1862, and was discharged Sept. 10, 1865. I just want to correct some one from Mississippi in reference to the Sturgis raid in Mississippi. I was in that raid on June 10, 1864. We had marched about 10 miles and the orders came, "Back to Danville, quick time." Every soldier knows what that meant. There were lots of soldiers sunstruck and some died. But my regiment was in the fight before 11 A. M. and staid until sundown. But as to there being 11,000 in the fight it is all a mistake. There were between 6,000 and 7,000 to fight Forrest, Raddy and Lee. Now, "Mr. Volunteer from Mississippi," please think about Fort Pillow and the many dark deeds that Forrest is guilty of. I am now trying to write this letter with a pen that I drew from the Government in May, 1865, at Memphis, and I have a Marseilles vest that I got out of a Rebel commissary store at Milliken's Bend, La., just after the fight, and I am going to wear it and write the name of Blaine and Logan with my Republican pen for President and Vice President. Next November I say, boys, write the way you shot and remember that fraternal relations we sustain.

WM. H. MOORE.
Sergt. Co. D, 120th Ill. Vol. Inft.

Attention, Thirty-Eighth Indiana!

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have been on guard for a long time hoping to see a Hoosier rail brought in by a comrade of Co. E, Thirty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, but so far have failed. Twenty-two years ago, on the 24th and 25th of last December, we fought that terrible battle of Stone River, Tenn. We have not forgotten how that brave soldier, Col. Griffin, led us on in that sanguinary struggle of two days. If this rail should burn bright enough to attract the eye of any comrade of Co. E, I wish he would let me know where he is as I have not met one since we were mustered out of the United States service.

JONATHAN H. CLINE,
Co. E, 38th Ind. Vol. Inft., Brigade 1, Div. 1, 14th Corps, Army of Tennessee.

Taps.

The Editor of the CAMP FIRE wishes the address of L. L. Goodwin, of East Tennessee. It is mislaid. We also wish the address of "W. A. M."

Once more: *Please* write only on one side of your paper, Comrades! The foreman of the composing room is a mild-mannered gentleman in general, but he is a tyrant in requiring "copy" written only on one side, so that it can be cut up into slips of proper length for compositors. Where a letter is written on both sides, it is necessary for the editor to copy it, if he desires to use it; and he has not time for that.

We are sorry to say that we cannot publish requests for the addresses of Comrades. Did we do so, we could fill a column a week with those alone. Inquiries of this character will be inserted in the CAMP FIRE, if not exceeding three or four lines, for 50 cents each insertion; but they must be confined to such inquiries exclusively. Address "BLADE Publishing Co.," and not the Editor of the CAMP FIRE.

Recognizing the superior excellence of the St. Louis Magazine, we have arranged to furnish it with the WEEKLY BLADE at the low price of $1.75 a year for both publications, the Magazine, under its enlarged and improved condition, being $1.50 alone. Sample copy of Magazine and set of gold colored picture cards sent to any one for 10 cents. Address C. Gilmore, 213 N 8th street, St. Louis, Mo.

THE BLESSED BABIES.

A crying evil—The baby next door.

Mrs. Julia K.: "What is the best thing for a lady to carry to occupy her hands with, and keep them from appearing awkward?" A baby, madam.

In Amsterdam a baby has just been born with two tongues. Oh, well, she won't live long after becoming a woman—she'll soon talk herself to death.

"Has that baby got the jaundice?" asked a cranky old bachelor of a young mother.

"Of course it hasn't. Why did you think so?"

"Because it is such an ugly yeller."

And now some mighty brain has discovered that the babies who cry when being baptized are the ones to live to a ripe old age, while those who don't squawk invariably die young. Science and observation are great things.

Lime in Baking Powders.

Prof. R. A. Witthaus, M. D., Medical University, Buffalo, N. Y., who is the highest authority, says that "Calcium Tartrate (improperly called Tartrate of Lime), advertised as the lime found in Baking Powders is derived from the wines that produce Cream of Tartar. It is a constituent of the grape and other fruits, and is absolutely harmless.

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

* * *

John, Kenton, O.:
Do fortune tellers have to pay a license in this State?

Yes, $300.

D. D. S., West Camden, N. Y.:
Did the BLADE support Tilden and Hendricks in 1876?

No. The BLADE has always supported the Republican nominees.

F. O. H., Charleston, Ind.:
When did the debate in Congress, so often referred to as the quarrel between Blaine and Conkling, take place?

In 1866, we think.

R. M. D., Sparta, Wis.:
What is a United States license, and what right does it give the holder to sell liquor?

It simply protects a man from Federal interference. It does not and cannot give him the right to sell liquor where the State law prohibits its sale.

C. H. G., Kill, Wis.:
1. What man wrote the first history of the United States? 2. Where can I get one of the same?

1. The first history of America was published in Spain in 1535, by Gonzalo Hernandez. "The Annals of America," by Abiel Holmes, first published in 1805, has long been considered a leading authority in American history. 2. Do not know.

E. C. B., Nelsonville, O.:
What was the amount of the bonds issued during Buchanan's administration? What was the rate of interest, and at what discount were they sold?

One-year Treasury notes of 1857, $52,778,900; interest, 3 to 6 per cent.; loan of 1858, 15 years, $20,000,000; interest, 5 per cent; loan of 1860, 10 years, $7,022,000; interest, 5 per cent. Some of these securities sold at a discount of 2 and 2½ per cent.

Inquisitive, Defiance, O.:
How did Gen. Butler get the name of "widow?"

The Syracuse Herald says that in a speech delivered at Lawrence, Mass., during the famous campaign of 1875, Gen. Butler declared that he was not like a young maiden seeking a man without much knowledge of what men are, but rather like a widow, who knows exactly what she wants. The simile was picked up at once by both friends and enemies, and the nickname "Widow" has clung to him ever since.

R. T. E., Pleasantville, Iowa:
1. What proportion of the sugar used in the United States is manufactured at home? 2. In how many States is sugar manufactured?

1. In 1882 the total consumption was returned as 962,899 tons of 2,240 pounds; imported, 806,-537; domestic, 76,856; molasses, gallons, consumption, 48,969,748; imported, 37,162,748. 2. Louisiana is the only State which manufactures cane sugar to any extent. California manufactures large quantities of beet sugar, and several other States smaller quantities.

J. F., New Amsterdam, Ind.:
1. Where is Gen. Logan's home? 2. When a soldier draws his check for pension, how long can he hold it without presenting it for payment? 3. Does not the Commissioner of Pensions lay himself liable when he grants a pension to a soldier without the soldier being examined, especially when the soldier applied on disease? Don't the law require that the soldier shall be examined by a doctor appointed for that purpose?

1. Chicago, Ill. 2. As long as he wishes, we think. The check is as good as the money. 3. When application is made to the Commissioner, he institutes inquiry in such way as he sees fit—by examination of the records, testimony of disinterested persons, etc.—to satisfy himself whether the applicant is entitled to a pension. The testimony of the family physician is usually required. The Commissioner is given great latitude by the laws, and is not likely to go outside his instructions.

J. R. J., Farmer City, Ill.:
Please tell me something about hop culture as carried on in the Eastern States. Also how the crop is prepared for market.

The situations selected for hop yards are the sunny slopes of hills, or wherever there is a free circulation of air. Such soil as will produce a good crop of Indian corn is suited to hops, but it is essential that it be naturally or artificially drained, as success is impossible on a wet soil. The planting is done with "sets," which are the underground stems of old vines cut into pieces of two or three joints. The plant being dioecious, eight or 12 male hills are equally distributed in each acre. The hills are marked out from seven to 10 feet apart, and from three to five sets are planted in a hill. The plants are well cultivated the first year, the vines being allowed to spread upon the ground. The second Spring, two poles 16 to 20 feet long are set to each hill, and the vines as they grow are assisted, if need be, to twine upon the poles, the crop being kept clear of weeds. Hops are subject to blight of various kinds from mould or rust, and the devastation of an aphis or louse. This insect probably destroys more than half the crops, and much of the remainder is lost by unfavorable seasons and other causes. When the hops are mature, the poles are pulled up with the vines hanging to them, and women and children gather the strobiles, which are immediately carried to the kilns, called hop oasts, in which they are dried upon a floor of wire or hair cloth at a heat not exceeding 180° Fahrenheit. Fumes of burning sulphur are admitted to the hops while drying, by which they are partially bleached. They are then packed tightly in bags or pockets with the aid of a press, and the parcels are made so compact that they may be cut into blocks with a knife. The bales may be kept for years in a dry airy situation.

A. P., Cushman, Ill:
1. Please give a short history of the last Democratic Governor of Illinois. I believe his name was Madison. 2. Please give the names of the Electoral Commission that decided the election between Hayes and Tilden.

Joel A. Matteson was Governor in 1853-57, but history is silent regarding his achievements. 2. We have answered this question so often that we are sure our old subscribers are tired of seeing it in print. The Senate was Republican and the House Democratic. Under the law, the presiding officer of the Senate had the power to open the returns and hand them to the tellers to count. There were two sets of returns from Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina. In order to avoid what threatened to be a conflict between the two Houses of Congress, a bill was framed by Sen. Edmunds providing for the appointment of a Commission. This passed both Houses. Under this arrangement, each House, by a viva voce vote, appointed five of its members. The Justices of the United States Supreme Court assigned to the First, Third, Eighth and Ninth Circuits were made members of the Commission by the terms of the bill, and they were to choose the fifth member. The Democrats had every reason to believe that David Davis would be the one chosen, but their hopes were dashed by the election of Davis to the Senate, and Justice Bradley was chosen. The Electoral Commission measure was a Democratic one, if we are to judge from the character of the votes cast for and against it. In the Senate the vote stood 47 for to 17 against. There were 21 Republicans for it and 16 against, while there were also 26 Democrats for it to only one (Eaton) against. In the House much the same proportion was maintained, the bill passing that body by 191 to 86. We will now give the members of the Commission, and trust that all interested will cut this out and paste it in their scrap-books: Associate Justices—Nathan Clifford, William Strong, S. F. Miller, S. J. Field, J. P. Bradley. Senators—Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, Bayard. Representatives—Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield, Hoar. By the choice of Bradley, the Commission stood eight Republicans and seven Democrats.

J. W. L., Effingham, Ills.:
How many vessels are in the United States Navy at the present time?

Admiral Porter says we could not muster over 15 for naval warfare.

B. F. M., Powers, Ind.:
Did the Mormons pay the Democrats anything for not saying anything about them in their platform?

It looks suspicious, but of course the Democrats would deny such a charge. The Mormons know their friends.

A. M. H., Atwood, Ill.: Blaine was never attorney for any railroad, so far as we know. The matter you refer to is probably the burden of Carl Schurz' speeches about the Mulligan letters. The letters have been published, and business men say there is nothing in them discreditable to Mr. Blaine. So say the voters of Maine, also, and that will be the verdict at the polls in November.

E. E. L., Kensett, Iowa:
1. Is the Congressional Record published by the Government for free distribution? 2. Please name some public documents which may be had by application.

1. No. 2. There are very few publications for gratuitous distribution, except to members of Congress and officials in the Government employ. Members of Congress usually have a certain number of copies of important documents for distribution, and application should be made to them. When application is made to the Public Printer, in advance, Government publications are furnished at a slight advance over the cost.

E. F., Sprague, W. T.:
1. If a man takes a homestead and dies before he proves up, can his son hold it if not 21 years old? 2. Can a young woman hold a claim if she lives on it three years and then gets married? 3. Please tell me who Maj. Jack Downing was.

1. The executor or administrator can hold the land for the heirs. 2. Yes, if she continues to reside on the land. 3. Seba Smith, born in Buckfield, Me., in 1792; died in 1868. After graduating at Bowdoin College, in 1818, he settled in Portland as a writer for the periodical press, where he wrote a series of humorous political letters under the pseudonyme of Major Jack Downing.

A. W., Oshkosh, Wis.:
Was there ever a bill prohibiting the Chinese coming to the United States passed over Chester A. Arthur's veto?

He vetoed the Senate bill, but the Senate failed to pass it over the veto—the vote being 29 in favor of passing it, to 21 against. As it required a two-thirds vote to pass it, the bill failed. A new bill was introduced in the House, April 17, 1882, passed both Houses, and was approved by Arthur May 1, 1882. The first suspended immigration for 20 years; the second for 10. Under this last act it is provided "that hereafter no State Court or Court of the United States shall admit Chinese to citizenship; and all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed." Also, "that the words 'Chinese laborers' whenever used in this act, shall be construed to mean both skilled and unskilled laborers, and Chinese employed in mining."

J. F. G., Sidney, Ia.:
1. If a foreigner coming to this country with a family of children under age and not having become a naturalized citizen himself at the time the children became of age, are they in the eyes of the law citizens? 2. Is a foreigner coming to this country at the age of 14 without his parents, and lives here until he becomes of age, a citizen under the law? 3. Is Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, who writes for the National Tribune, a daughter of the late Parson Brownlow?

1. No. 2. No. Any alien arriving in the United States under the age of 18 years, and continuously residing therein until the time of his application for citizenship, may, after reaching the age of 21 years, and having been a resident of the United States for five years, including the three years of his minority, be admitted a citizen, without making the formal declaration of intention required in other cases; but at the time of his admission he must make such declaration, and further satisfy the Court that for three years immediately preceding it had been his bona fide intention to become such citizen, and in all other respects must comply with the naturalization laws. 3. No.

P. H. B., Shielville, Ind.:
1. A prominent Democrat makes the assertion that the tariff duties on the necessaries of life are higher than they are on the luxuries of life. Is this so? 2. Will you please state how many articles of foreign production and manufacture are on the free list? 3. Also give a list of articles upon which the highest duty is levied.

1. It is not true. For instance, the duty on tobacco is 75 cents and $1 per pound, while the duty on beef and pork is one cent per pound, on rice 2½ cents per pound, and on wheat 20 cents a bushel. The duty on wines is $1 and $2 per gallon for some qualities, and $7 a dozen for quart bottles for other qualities. The whole list shows the same result. 2. Three or four hundred, chiefly articles of raw material used in the arts, etc. 3. The highest duty is levied upon articles of luxury, but it does not follow from this that more revenue is derived from the importation of these articles. In 1883 the duty collected on fancy articles amounted to $3,039,-082, while that on flax and manufactures was $7,584,343. Fruits and nuts paid $4,603,455, and glass manufactures $4,182,616. Cotton manufactures paid $12,234,371, iron $8,198,389, and steel nearly the same. Spirits and wines paid $8,741,958, and sugar and molasses $46,172,379. Get a copy of the American Almanac, Tribune Almanac, or the Tariff act itself, for further information.

D. W., Oak Hill, O.:
1. Why is the northern boundary line of Connecticut not a straight line? 2. Which Counties furnished the greater vote for Prohibition in Ohio last Fall, the Republican or Democratic?

1. All four of its boundary lines are somewhat irregular. 2. As there has been considerable inquiry in regard to this matter we have concluded to republish the vote for Governor and the proposed liquor amendments:

COUNTIES.	Foraker, Rep.	Hoadly, Dem.	Prohibition—Yes.	Prohibition—No.
Adams	2,614	2,910	3,150	....
Allen	3,054	4,251	3,667	2,679
Ashland	2,402	3,125	2,961	2,041
Ashtabula	6,376	2,417	6,699	570
Athens	3,636	2,391	4,069	1,291
Auglaize	1,516	3,683	1,386	3,798
Belmont	5,532	5,426	6,154	3,785
Brown	2,904	4,012	3,519	....
Butler	3,411	6,904	1,970	4,949
Carroll	2,235	1,621	2,725	....
Champaign	3,796	2,930	3,503	1,036
Clarke	6,517	5,050	5,694	3,199
Clermont	4,024	4,396	3,941	....
Clinton	3,557	2,126	3,530	....
Columbiana	5,951	4,339	6,651	2,505
Coshocton	2,673	3,409	3,251	1,481
Crawford	2,478	4,457	2,784	3,358
Cuyahoga	19,365	19,726	12,954	16,350
Darke	3,915	5,112	3,555	....
Defiance	1,876	3,082	2,232	3,762
Delaware	3,468	3,113	4,070	1,392
Erie	2,629	4,093	1,860	....
Fairfield	2,972	4,718	3,198	....
Fayette	2,839	2,015	3,327	....
Franklin	9,527	11,024	6,303	8,455
Fulton	2,590	1,550	2,819	....
Gallia	3,089	2,172	2,721	316
Geauga	2,570	819	2,525	875
Greene	4,376	2,484	4,574	....
Guernsey	3,077	2,410	4,203	....
Hamilton	29,090	31,621	8,402	41,437
Hancock	3,698	3,524	3,797	....
Hardin	3,537	3,478	3,922	2,673
Harrison	2,536	2,026	3,387	814
Henry	1,678	2,889	2,199	1,083
Highland	3,635	3,469	3,966	1,163
Hocking	1,857	2,436	2,311	....
Holmes	1,196	3,236	1,763	....
Huron	4,100	3,222	4,181	3,466
Jackson	3,126	2,423	3,372	....
Jefferson	4,218	2,995	4,455	1,190
Knox	3,310	3,542	3,803	1,940
Lake	2,543	1,114	2,468	....
Lawrence	3,935	3,191	2,900	2,388
Licking	4,107	5,798	4,057	2,731
Logan	3,621	2,407	4,051	....
Lorain	4,912	3,115	5,007	624
Lucas	6,048	7,832	4,914	3,738
Madison	2,524	2,325	2,526	609
Mahoning	5,016	4,457	4,502	3,801
Marion	2,182	3,005	2,830	1,098
Medina	2,964	2,202	2,948	2,458
Meigs	3,494	2,474	2,852	....
Mercer	1,477	3,415	1,732	2,047
Miami	4,808	4,042	4,331	2,536
Monroe	1,307	3,364	1,789	2,126
Montgomery	9,182	11,470	6,443	12,878
Morgan	2,253	2,038	2,649	1,322
Morrow	2,333	2,175	2,474	3,616
Muskingum	5,449	5,574	5,534	....
Noble	2,192	2,093	2,753	....
Ottawa	1,282	2,729	1,245	....
Paulding	1,820	1,840	2,311	726
Perry	3,116	3,221	3,272	2,225
Pickaway	2,616	3,630	2,457	2,232
Pike	1,099	2,204	1,881	1,013
Portage	3,381	3,002	3,373	....
Preble	2,926	2,734	2,167	2,841
Putnam	1,905	3,738	2,715	....
Richland	3,678	4,828	4,433	2,408
Ross	4,415	4,728	3,765	....
Sandusky	2,719	3,770	2,619	2,816
Scioto	3,561	3,134	2,104	2,568
Seneca	3,677	4,910	3,789	....
Shelby	2,182	3,398	2,201	....
Stark	7,437	8,134	7,791	....
Summit	5,463	4,647	5,004	2,643
Trumbull	5,472	3,104	5,322	2,070
Tuscarawas	3,819	5,026	4,421	....
Union	3,294	2,241	3,578	1,703
Van Wert	2,928	2,930	3,195	1,710
Vinton	1,609	1,951	1,434	1,679
Warren	3,875	2,509	2,759	1,911
Washington	4,165	4,472	3,935	2,351
Wayne	4,300	4,826	5,113	2,652
Williams	2,731	2,825	3,264	....
Wood	4,061	3,619	4,279	....
Wyandot	2,241	3,056	2,674	1,802
Totals	347,164	359,793	323,189	240,975

There were 8,362 votes cast for Schumacher, 2,937 for Jenkins, and 12 scattering. For regulation and taxation of the liquor traffic, 99,849 votes; against regulation and taxation, 192,117; total number of votes, 721,310.

Reader, Winamac, Ind.:
Where is the land of the midnight sun?

In the neighborhood of the North pole.

J. L. S., Jeddo, Texas:
1. What troops killed Gen. Morgan? 2. Do you know the address of Col. John Brownlow? 3. Will Cleveland carry the State of New York?

1. Gen. Gillem's. 2. Either Washington or Knoxville. 3. No. From the outlook now Blaine will have 50,000 majority.

J. P., (no postoffice): Following are the names of some of the papers published in Prince Edward Island: At Charlottetown, Queens County: Patriot, Herald, Island Argus, New Era, Presbyterian, Royal Gazette; at Georgetown, Kings County: Kings County Advertiser; at Summerside, Prince County: Journal, Progress.

P. P., Martinsburg, Iowa:
1. What proportion of California is under cultivation? 2. What is manila rope made of? 3. Is it a violation of the revenue laws for a person who is not a manufacturer of tobacco to have leaf tobacco shipped to him?

1. Area, 101,350,400 acres; under cultivation, 10,669,698 acres. 2. The manila hemp tree (native name abaca) grows in the Phillipine Islands. 3. Think not, unless fraud is intended.

Sub., Hobart, Ind.:
Please publish in your next issue the Democratic and Republican platform, as we have a dispute here concerning the Republican platform on Free Trade.

Turn to your files (every subscriber ought to file the BLADE) and you will find the platforms. The BLADE's space is too valuable to republish matter. There need be no dispute about the Republican platform, however, as it declares in favor of protection to American industry.

M. O. C., Nettleton, Mo.:
Please publish the total appropriation of the 46th and 47th Congresses for the ordinary expenditures of the Government.

The total appropriations for 1879 were $172,-016,809; for 1880, $162,404,648; for 1881, $155,830,-841; for 1882, $179,579,000; for 1883, $251,428,117; for 1884, $187,911,566. These figures include appropriations to supply deficiencies for the several years as follows: 1879, $15,213,259; 1880, $4,633,824; 1881, $6,118,085; 1882, $5,110,862; 1883, $9,853,809; 1884, $2,832,680.

Sub., Stanberry, Mo.:
1. Why did the English bombard Copenhagen? 2. Did the Chinese prohibit the importation of opium and then receive it from the English on compulsion? 3. Are there any iron works or coal mines in Ireland? 4. Does the Democratic party distribute Protection pamphlets in the manufacturing States? 5. Is the charge true that a greater percentage of money was lost or stolen under Democratic rule than has been under Republican rule? If so, give figures.

1. Because the Nations were at war. 2. Yes. 3. There are no great manufacturing establishments. The coal fields are limited, and the seams are generally of inconsiderable thickness. 4. Not to any great extent. 5. Yes. The figures have been given in the BLADE, and some new facts are given every week.

J. E. B., (no Postoffice):
1. What nation has the largest public debt? 2. What is the public debt of the British Empire?

The table below is taken from the "Statesman's Year Book" for 1884, and shows the leading National debts for 1883:

	Debt. £	Per Head Population. £	s.	d.
United Kingdom	756,376,519	21	9	0
British Possessions:				
India	156,820,614	0	15	9
Australasia	95,988,682	33	17	7
Canada	32,040,627	7	8	2
Cape Colony	15,441,700	10	6	0
Natal	2,379,100	5	0	0
France	900,000,000	24	4	0
Russia	683,000,000	6	16	0
Austria-Hungary	474,759,995	12	10	11
Italy	446,502,440	15	14	0
United States	376,000,000	7	10	0
Spain	240,000,000	14	9	0
Turkey	149,687,434	7	2	7
Egypt	109,016,350	19	15	0
Prussia	102,984,071	3	15	6
Portugal	97,512,000	20	11	0
Brazil	81,369,000	6	14	0
Holland	78,442,370	19	1	3
Belgium	72,222,665	13	0	9
Japan	70,168,418	1	19	0
Argentine Republic	45,000,000	15	0	0

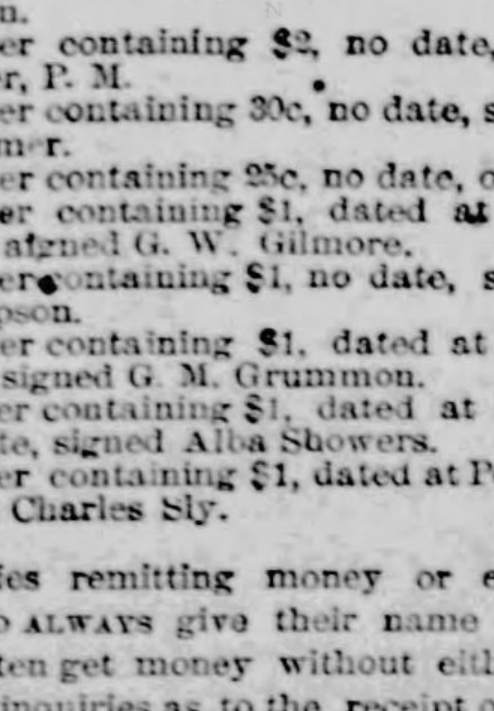
Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.
Letter containing 30c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.
Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.
Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.
Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.
Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.
Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.
Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed W. Y. Smith.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.
Letter containing 30c., no date, signed Wm Campbell.
Letter containing $1, dated at Westerville, Neb., no signature.
Letter containing $1, from Jefferson, O., no signature.
Letter containing $1, to pay for seven copies, dated at Deer Creek, no State.
Letter containing 60c, dated at Elmwood, no State, signed Isaac D. Taylor.
Letter containing 50c, dated at Lowell, no State, signed W. W. Worcester.
Letter containing 25c, dated at Mineral City, Ind., no name signed.
Letter containing 25c, no date, signed D. P. Van Horn, per I. Black, P. M.
Letter containing 25c, no date or name.
Letter containing 50c, no date, signed J. K. Lovely.
Letter containing 25c, no date, signed Wm. Crothers.
Letter containing 35c, dated at Smithville, Va., no name signed.
Letter containing $1.50, dated at Union, no State, signed by J. M. Haynes.
Letter containing $1.60, no date, signed C. B. Streitberger.
Letter containing 25c, no date, paper to go to Edwin Ricker.
Letter containing 30c, no date, signed D. M. Redman, paper to go to John Black.
Letter containing 25c, dated at Caseville, no State, signed F. Crawford.
If E. B. Hamaker, P. M. of Chesterville will give his full address the matter will be looked into.
Letter containing 20c, no date, signed F. F. Blair.
A list of 15 names, no date, no order.
Letter containing $2.40, dated at Charlotte, no state, signed Jerry A. Ury.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Bangor, no State, signed A. L. Bourne.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed Isaac Smith.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Pittston, no State, signed Mrs. J. P. Delahunty.
Letter containing 90c, dated at Fowler, no State, signed J. W. Watts, per W. C. Brooks, Assistant P. M.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Golden, no State, signed J. W. Green.
Letter containing $2.20, dated at Jefferson City, no State, signed A. M. Swift.
Letter containing 25c, no date or name.
Letter containing 60c, no date, papers for I. Damer, A. B. Sawyer and C. R. Nill.
Letter containing 80c, dated at Warsaw, no State, signed William Watson.
Letter containing 25c, dated at Brighton, no State, signed J. C. Whipple, P. M.
Letter containing 30c, postmarked Ripley, O., no signature.
If J. R. Bixler, of Bixler, will give his full address we will look the matter up.
Letter containing 25c, dated at Boyleston, Ill., no signature.
Letter containing 20c, no date, signed Ed. T. Denson.
Letter containing $2, no date, signed John Hooper, P. M.
Letter containing 30c, no date, signed Mrs. R. S. Palmer.
Letter containing 25c, no date, order or name.
Letter containing $1, dated at Fletcher, no State, signed G. W. Gilmore.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed Geo. B. Thompson.
Letter containing $1, dated at Paw Paw, no State, signed G. M. Grummon.
Letter containing $1, dated at Brush Creek, no State, signed Alba Showers.
Letter containing $1, dated at Peele, no State, signed Charles Sly.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.


"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES."
Testimonial of a Boston lady.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

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An Efficient Remedy

In all cases of Bronchial and Pulmonary Affections is AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. As such it is recognized and prescribed by the medical profession, and in many thousands of families, for the past forty years, it has been regarded as an invaluable household remedy. It is a preparation that only requires to be taken in very small quantities, and a few doses of it administered in the early stages of a cold or cough will effect a speedy cure, and may, very possibly, save life. There is no doubt whatever that

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Has preserved the lives of great numbers of persons, by arresting the development of Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Consumption, and by the cure of those dangerous maladies. It should be kept ready for use in every family where there are children, as it is a medicine far superior to all others in the treatment of Croup, the alleviation of Whooping Cough, and the cure of Colds and Influenza, ailments peculiarly incidental to childhood and youth. Promptitude in dealing with all diseases of this class is of the utmost importance. The loss of a single day may, in many cases, entail fatal consequences. Do not waste precious time in experimenting with medicines of doubtful efficacy, while the malady is constantly gaining a deeper hold, but take at once the speediest and most certain to cure,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

HOW A DOG SAVED MANY LIVES.

Rousing the Guests of a Burning Hotel and Leading Them to Safety—Bravely Sacrificing His Life.

The large Newfoundland dog "Heck," belonging to the St. Elmo Hotel in the oil Town of Eldred, Pa., was known throughout the northern oil field for its great strength and almost human intelligence. The porter of the hotel, a kind-hearted but intemperate person, was an especial favorite with the dog. The porter, a small man, slept in a little room back of the office. The dog slept in the office. On Thursday night, Sept. 18, the porter was drunk when he went to bed, and soon fell into a heavy sleep. Some time in the night he was awakened by the loud barking of "Heck," who was jumping frantically on the porter's bed and seizing the pillow with his teeth. The still drunken and drowsy porter tried to make the dog go away, but the dog persisted in his efforts, and it finally dawned on the befuddled mind of the porter that the house was on fire. His room was full of smoke and he could hear the crackling of the flames. He sprang from bed but was still so drunk that he fell to the floor. The faithful dog at once seized him by the coat collar, the porter not having removed his clothing on going to bed, and dragged him out of the room and half way to the other door of the office, when the man succeeded in getting to his feet, and, unlocking the door, staggered into the street. The fire was rapidly spreading over the building and the hotel was filled with guests, not one of whom had been aroused. The dog no sooner saw that his helpless friend was safe than he dashed back into the house and ran barking loudly up the stairs. He first stopped at the door of his master's room, where he scratched and howled at the door until the inmate was made aware of the danger and hurried out of the house, as there was no time to lose. The dog gave the alarm at every door, and in some instances conducted guests down stairs to the outer door, each one of these, however, being a stranger in the house, which fact the dog seemed to understand in looking out for their safety. All about the house seemed to have lost their heads in the excitement, and it is said that the hotel dog alone preserved complete control of himself, and alone took active measures to save the inmates of the house. In and out of the burning building he kept continually dashing, piloting some half-dressed man or woman down stairs, only to at once return in search of others. Once a lady with a child in her arms tripped on the stairs while hurrying out and fell to the bottom. The child was thrown on the floor of the hall some distance away. The woman regained her feet, and staggered in a dazed way out of the door, leaving the child in the midst of the smoke that was pouring from the office door. The brave dog saw the mishap, and jumping in through the smoke, which was now becoming almost impassible, and seizing the child by its night clothes, carried it safely out.

Notwithstanding this rescue the mishap that made it necessary led to the death of the noble animal. The mother of the child on being restored by the fresh air first became aware that the child was not with her, and crying out wildly that "Anna was burning up in the house!" made a dash for the building as if to rush through the flames to seek her child. "Heck" had already brought the little one out, but it had not yet been restored to its mother. The dog saw the frantic rush of the mother toward the burning building and heard her exclamation that some one was burning up in the house, and, although the building was now a mass of smoke and flames inside and out, the dog sprang forward and, as a dozen hands seized the woman and held her back from her insane attempt to enter the house, disappeared with a bound over the burning threshold. The faithful animal never appeared again. His remains were found in the ruins. There is no doubt in any one's mind but for the intelligence and activity of "Heck" the fire in the hotel would not have been discovered in time for a single inmate to have escaped from the building with his life, and that the noble animal understood from the half-crazed movements of the child's mother that there was still another one in danger, and to rescue whom he gave his own life, is accepted as certain. The remains of "Heck" were given a fitting burial, and his loss is regretted as that of a useful citizen might be.

Pretty Women.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

Mexican Bathing.

A correspondent, writing from the City of Mexico, says:

All along the length of the canal the whole populace turn out to do their washing, and at the same time perform their personal ablutions. While I was there a horse race claimed the attention of the people, who had come out under the cool shade of the trees. Right there could be seen whole families bathing in the warm waters of the canal. Young and comely women would step down and disrobe with as much sang-froid as if in the privacy of a bath room, and paid no attention to the bystanders. There, whole rows of men, women and children, of all ages, in nature's broadcloth, enjoyed, to the utmost, the genial warmth of the swift-flowing stream.

"Rough on Toothache."

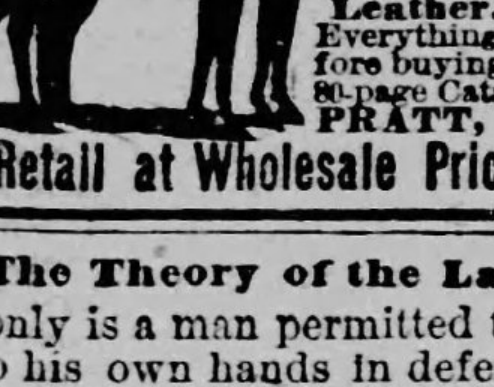
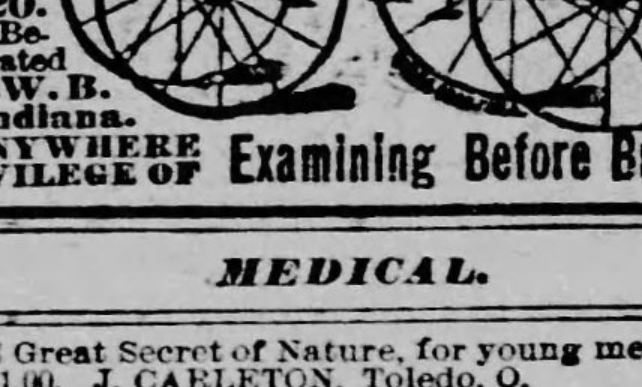
Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

English Poverty.

Some of the families in Sunderland are reduced to the lowest scale of poverty. A lady whose pig did not show his feeding as he should resolved to keep a watch upon the sty. Just after dusk she saw a man and woman approach the pig's trough and scoop out the bread and other table leavings that had been put in for the animal's meal. The lady followed the couple to their home and after a few minutes entered. She saw five little children sitting around a table devouring, with the greatest eagerness, the food that had been stolen from the pig's supper.

ACT OF CONGRESS

Of June 3d provides for payment of Officers from date of Commission, instead of from date of muster. Act of July 3d grants three months' extra pay to heirs of certain officers. Act of July 5th provides for honorable discharge of all soldiers who, having served six months, left command after May 1, 1865. Arrears of pay and bounty to soldiers or heirs under this Act. Pensions for soldiers' widows or dependent relatives. Thousands entitled to increase pension. Send 6 cents in stamps for new laws. H. S. BERLIN, Attorney, 712 Eleventh St., Washington, D. C.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$85 No. 42. Two-seated Buggy with Pole.
We Retail at Wholesale Prices. SHIP ANYWHERE WITH PRIVILEGE OF Examining Before Buying.

The Theory of the Law.

Not only is a man permitted to take the law into his own hands in defense of his own life and property, but he may also do it in defense of the lives and property of others. If a man's wife, or sister, or daughter, or sweetheart, or any other woman in fact, is criminally assaulted, is he obliged to run for a Justice of the Peace or a policeman, in order to prevent the consummation of the outrage? On the contrary, he is expected to take the law in his own hands and slay if needs be a dozen men to protect the honor and purity of the woman in danger. It is not the theory of the statutes that a man may never take the law into his own hands. The execution of nine-tenths of all the law by which society is governed is effected by individuals in unofficial capacity, without recourse to courts or constables. It is the theory of the law that the citizen must not take the law into his own hands when the force and majesty of that law, in their normal exercise, are adequate for the question.

"Rough on Itch."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

The Law of Temperature.

A curious law is noticeable in the distribution of the maximum of temperature. In North America the warmest month is almost universally July; but in the southern regions of that continent it occurs in August. In the Antilles it may be looked for in September, and at Cayenne in October. Passing through South America, before reaching the latitude where it comes in January, we find countries where it occurs in November and then in December. The maximum is found in January through all the southern part of that continent and in Chili. In Peru it occurs in March; there is, therefore, a region between Peru and Chili where it must be looked for in February. North of Lima it is found in April, and farther north in May. Finally, it comes in June as we approach Sonora, and in July in California, where we are brought back in the returning circle to our starting point.

Early and Thoughtless Marriages.

There is a forcible lesson against early and thoughtless marriages in the sad fate of Mrs. Lilian Day, who resided near Ogden Center, Mich. Two years ago she contracted a premature marriage, being then but 15 years of age, and on Monday last was found dead in a straw stack near her mother's residence. The marriage had not been a happy one, resulting in separation shortly afterward. From this point the young wife wandered from the paths of rectitude and is supposed to have taken her own life in consequence of expostulation on the part of her relatives. There can be little doubt that the entire train of unfortunate circumstances is traceable to the disastrous results of a marriage entered into without proper consideration. The sooner young girls generally are impressed with the fact that human weal or woe is determined at the marriage altar, the better will it be for their happiness and the good of public morality.

The Price of a Wife.

Wife—"Here is a newspaper statement to the effect that in Siberia the price of a wife is eight dogs."

Husband—"Yes, I've seen it. But Siberia is thousands of miles away, and besides I wouldn't know what to do with the dogs after I got them."

Wife—"No, one brute about the house is enough."

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Protection. No such protective against chills and fever and other diseases of a malarial type exists as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It relieves constipation—liver disorders, rheumatism, kidney and bladder ailments with certainty and promptitude. A change, as gratifying as it is complete, soon takes place in the appearance as well as the sensation of the wan and haggard invalid who uses this standard promoter of health and strength. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS positively cured and entirely eradicated from the system; Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, (or Rupture), Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend persons to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately and safely by mail or express anywhere.

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Sanitarium, Riverside, Cal. The dry climate cures Nose, Throat, Lungs, full idea, 36p. route, cost free.

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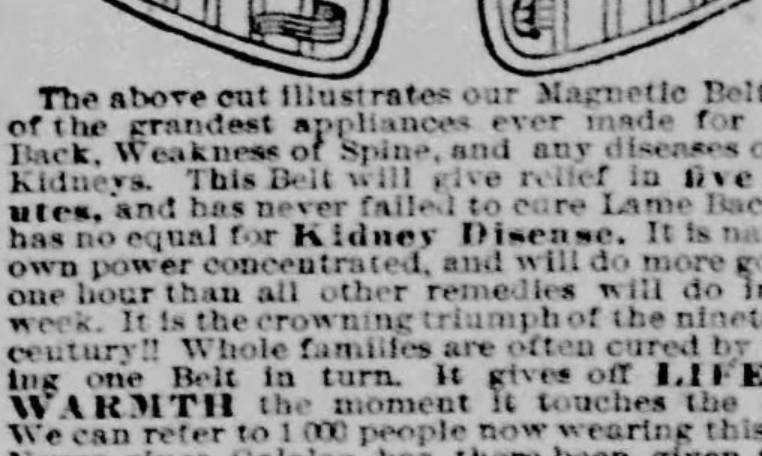
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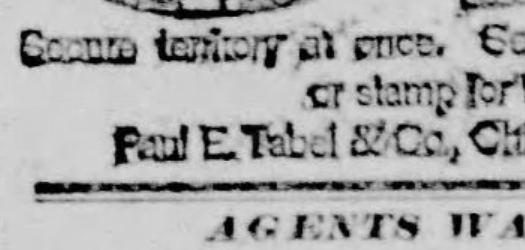
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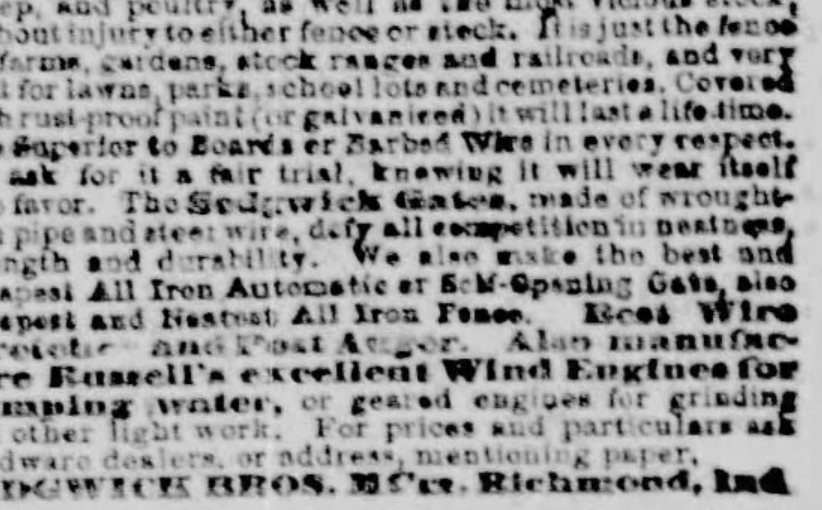
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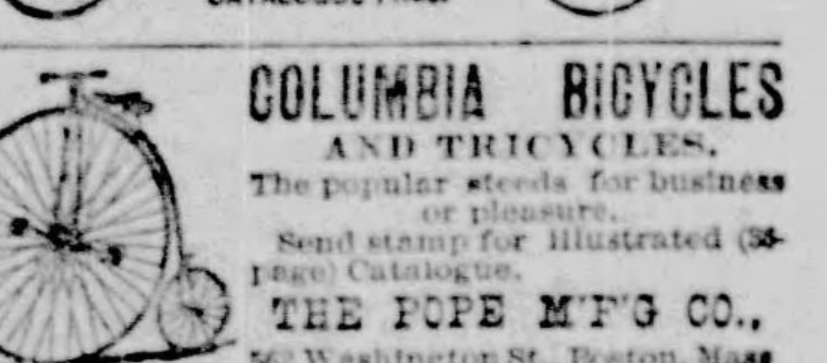
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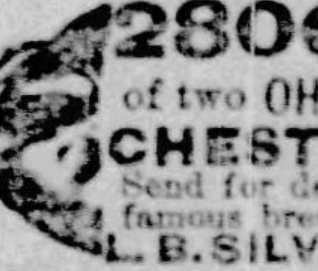
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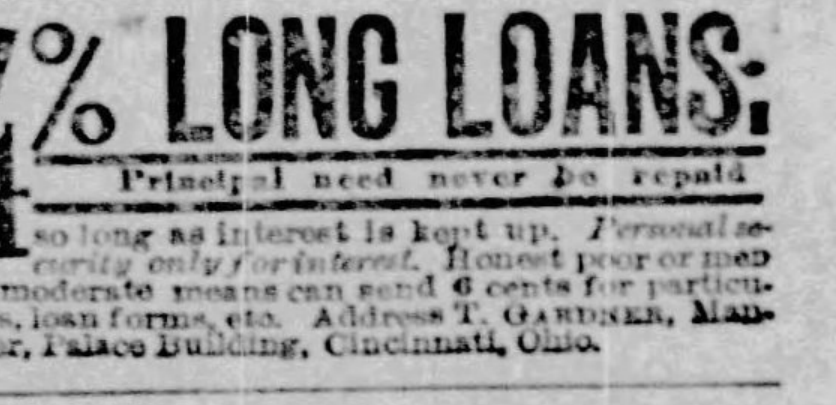
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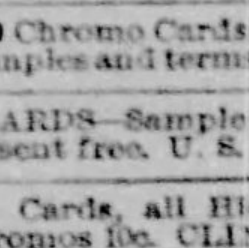
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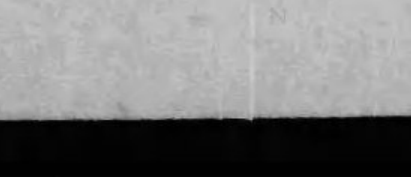
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TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.
D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
TOLEDO, THURSDAY, Oct. 9, 1884.
☞ ENTERED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

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TOLEDO, O.

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JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

Circulation Last Week, 200,000.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND.

Last week we reached what had long been the height of our ambition—a *bona fide* circulation of 200,000 copies of the BLADE. This enormous subscription list is second to none, and it means that the BLADE is read by from three-quarters to one million of people per week. We call the especial attention of advertisers to this fact, and remind them that there is no such advantageous means of reaching the public than through the columns of the BLADE.

To Republican Workers.

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AT ANY TIME!

The Blade Three Months for 20 Cents.

NOTICE.—Three Months Carries the Subscriber Beyond Date of Election.

We have determined to come as near giving away the BLADE from this time till after the Presidential election as possible, this being our contribution to the success of Republican principles and the election of BLAINE and LOGAN.

From this date our terms for the BLADE will be as follows:

THREE MONTHS *in clubs of not less than Five* . . . . . . 20 cents each.
Single Subscribers . . . . 25 cents each.

This is much less than the cost of paper and printing, but we are willing to do it.

☞ We are willing to do it because the election of BLAINE and LOGAN is a necessity.

☞ We do it because the country cannot afford to have its business interests disturbed and its finances deranged.

☞ We do it because we cannot afford to have the Government turned over to a horde of merciless cormorants who want control only for purposes of plunder.

☞ We do it because we cannot afford to have the control of the country put into the hands of those who so lately attempted its destruction.

REMEMBER!

At this rate we cannot afford commissions, nor can we afford single subscriptions. **Please observe the terms:**—In clubs of five or more, 20 cents each. Single subscriptions 25 cents.

☞ While the BLADE will be red-hot in its Republicanism, and furnish everything in the way of political information and argument that will advance the cause,

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS

that have made the paper so highly prized in families for the last 20 years, will be carefully maintained. Its political features will be additional.

We would give it away if we could. As it is, we come as near to it as possible.

☞ Roll in the clubs and get at the work at once.

BLADE THREE MONTHS 20 CTS.

We have heretofore given notice that our three months' offer would be withdrawn after our circulation reached 200,000. After this issue our 20 cent offer, in clubs of five, will not appear again. We shall, however, fill all orders received from persons who read the announcement in this issue, provided they are not delayed beyond the present month. Send five names, three months for one dollar.

SEND US NAMES.

Send us the names of your friends to whom we may send specimen copies. No matter where they are—East, West, North or South, send them in. The BLADE is the only paper that can claim a purely National circulation. It goes to every State and Territory in the Union, and to almost every Postoffice. It is as popular in Maine as it is in Texas, and is read with as much avidity in New York as in Washington Territory. We want all the names we can get.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MR. BLAINE's reception throughout Ohio has been all that his most enthusiastic friends could have desired for him. Everywhere along his route there has been an outpouring of all classes of the people to greet him personally and to express their sympathy with his candidacy. The result has been inspiriting to his party not only in those States, but throughout the country. A Republican who reads that his candidate has addressed a hundred thousand voters in a single day, and has been greeted with every evidence of enthusiastic respect, begins to feel that he is one of a very large party, and that it is a party which believes in itself, its platforms, its candidates and its future. The opposition press makes as offensive comments as possible. They are outraged by the spectacle of a candidate for the Presidency taking a part in the canvass, as though a Presidential candidate were a kind of Grand Lama, whose personal dignity required his entire seclusion from the people. Why this should be true of candidates for the Presidency, while candidates for the Governorships of the States should be applauded for their activity in behalf of their party, we fail to see. Nor have the ex-Republicans any right to find fault. Mr. GARFIELD, four years ago, made an excursion to New York precisely similar to Mr. BLAINE's visit to Ohio. He came to put an end, if possible, to an indifference on the part of Republican leaders in that State, which now finds no parallel in any State of the Union. But he had the same object in view. He came to promote the prospects of his own election, and he made political speeches at every important point of his journey both Eastward and Westward.

Others of these newspapers profess to regard the demonstrations of enthusiasm for BLAINE as a thing of no consequence, and as giving no indication of his standing with the voters of the country. This is the merest affectation. Mr. BLAINE's reception is precisely what was declared by his unfriends to be impossible, and they certainly believed that there had been such a disintegration of the Republican party as would prevent any such display as this.

THE situation in Ohio is much more hopeful than it was two weeks ago. There has been much more attention to local organization, and meetings have been general and well attended. Mr. DUDLEY, to whom Indiana owes it that the party in that State is better organized than in any other, and whose vigilance in 1880 prevented the colonization of Indiana from Kentucky and elsewhere, has gone to Columbus to give the Ohio Republicans the benefit of his experience. Whatever can be done by an honest and public canvass of the State, will be done for the Republican ticket. If the whole campaign were conducted on the high level taken by the Republicans, there could be no doubt as to the result. But as in the case of Gov. HOADLY's election, the "still hunt" for the purchasable vote, and the withdrawal of Prohibitionist voters from the Republican ranks, may cause a Democratic victory in October, even though the State will undoubtedly vote for Mr. BLAINE in November, as happened in 1868.

In Ohio as elsewhere the tariff has furnished the most popular topic for discussion. The people show an eagerness to hear the defence and illustration of the national policy at the mouth of Republican speakers. This is not confined to manufacturing districts, or to workingmen who would be turned out of employment by Free Trade. Neither is it confined to that class of the farmers which is interested in the wool duties. The hearty response of the farmers in Northern New York to a speech by Sen. MILLER was but one of a multitude of proofs that our farmers see how much their interest is identified with the prosperity of the classes not engaged in farming. It is surprising to the friends of protection to see the wide-spread and intense feeling against the Free Trade lunacy.

FALL trade has been influenced unfavorably for the jobbing branches in miscellaneous merchandise by a remarkably high average of temperature. This has been a condition in all sections east of the Rocky Mountains. In the meanwhile there have been copious and extensive rains, constituting altogether growing rather than ripening conditions for outstanding crops. These conditions have been beneficial in the main, especially to grass, cotton and the latest tobacco, though undesirable to corn, as tending to postpone the availability of the crop for the market. The cotton crop is being picked and marketed very rapidly. This result from a crop which was started two to three weeks late, and remained equally late until about September 1, is due to the prevailing conditions of drouth and high temperature.

There is a gratifying decrease in mercantile failures, without any alleviation in monetary stringency.

The sharp reduction in railroad building in the current year of about 60 per cent. from the average of 1883 and 1882, is a feature of great importance and promise to the interest which employs more quick capital than any other. The trunk-line systems have been so extended, in the meanwhile, that a given aggregate outlay and construction in building feeding connections will accomplish much more than ever before in serving local interests, and such construction being directed to the completion of existing systems is more legitimate and less speculative than the ventures inspired by stock-jobbing enterprises.

IT is announced that famine prevails in Labrador through the failure of the fisheries on its coast, that 3,000 people are threatened with starvation, and that an appeal to the Dominion authorities will be made in their behalf. The entire population of the country is but little over 4,000, and never has been counted exactly in any census. Its people have no claim on those of Canada, more than any other country, for it is not a part of the Dominion. It is a dependency of Newfoundland, which always has refused to enter the Dominion. Through the supposition that it belongs to the Dominion it has been omitted in nearly all the statements as to the area and population of this continent. Fishing and hunting are the chief employments, but some petty manufactures are carried on by the native converts around the Moravian missionary stations, and their products sold in this country.

THE latest news from Egypt is to the effect that Gen. GORDON has succeeded in retaking Berber. If this be true it will prove that he has most wonderful qualities and that the confidence shown in him by the Government was not misplaced, even though it resulted in such a long delay in sending him assistance. It will also take from Gen. WOLSELEY the chance to distinguish himself by fighting the Mahdi before Khartoum. It is also reported that Col. STEWART and 40 men who were en route to Dongola have been massacred by a party of Arabs who had been hired to provide camels for the party and conduct it through the desert.

MR. GLADSTONE refuses to accept the compromise offered for the Franchise bill which throws the whole matter back to where it was when the negotiations began. It is thought that he does not mean to attempt to retrench the power of the House of Lords, or to make any sweeping changes in its composition, but simply to show that the House of Commons is entirely competent to legislate by itself on questions relating to its own making-up and to the election of its members, and the stand he has taken is in itself a declaration of that opinion.

THE latest news in regard to the cholera in Europe is to the effect that it is gradually dying out and will be likely soon to disappear altogether. Italy has suffered much more than any other country where it has made its appearance.

"WHAT THE TRIUMPH OF DEMOCRACY MEANS."

A friend in the West takes the trouble to write us a long letter criticising a recent editorial article under the above heading. He thinks that our statements that the triumph of the Democratic party in the National contest this fall—its entrance upon full control of the legislative and executive branches of the Government—would lead to the abrogation of the war legislation, deprive the colored voters of citizenship and civil rights, and lead to the pensioning of rebel veterans, the payment of rebel claims, and perhaps even a settlement of the rebel war debt, are all unwarranted, and quotes the fourth section of the Fourteenth Amendment in support of his position as to the last three points. He does not think it possible that the Constitutional amendments could now be repealed, and demands to know if the BLADE disputes the right of three-fourths of the States to repeal them, if a majority of their voters so desire. And he triumphantly declares that "they have the right; and it is wholly independent of who is President, or a Presidential candidate. It is *State action*, subject to no Federal dictation, and made so by the Constitution."

Exactly so, most sapient critic; the BLADE acknowledges the right. But this does not preclude our laboring to prevent such action. And, whether this point is ever reached or not, it is nevertheless true that the current of Bourbon thought sets in that direction, and that the policy of the Democratic party, as exhibited in States where it now holds uncontrolled sway, is in line with it. The BLADE is not an alarmist; but when we see a party which has never acquiesced in the war legislation, which practically nullifies the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in States where it has supreme control, aiming at National power, we deem it a duty to point out its ultimate aims.

The Southern Democrats, on losing control of the National Government, attempted to secede and set up a government of white aristocrats, supported in idleness upon the unpaid toil of negro slaves. They rushed to arms to do this. The decision of the sword was against them. Slavery was wiped out, and the negro race clothed with citizenship and equal rights before the law. But the Democratic party, North and South, has never accepted these results in good faith. It has not considered the matter as finally closed. In nearly half the States of the late Confederacy the lawful Republican majority is kept from power by the shotgun policy, by frauds at the ballot-box, by a lying count of votes—by any and every method that can keep the Democratic minority in the places of power. The Democratic party has not the ghost of a chance of winning the Presidency this Fall except by the electoral vote of those States held by force and fraud. The Northern Democracy aids and abets its Southern brethren.

We also call attention to the fact that the question of pensioning the soldiers of the rebel army, which fought to destroy the Government and the Union, equally with the soldiers of the Union army, which fought for the preservation of the Republic, was seriously entertained by the Committee on Resolutions at the late Democratic National Convention. Here is the form in which it was first presented in the Committee:

> *Resolved*, That internal revenue is a war tax, and that so long as it continues the money so raised shall go toward the relief of the people from the burdens of war, as by paying pensions and providing for disabled soldiers, whether Confederate or Union.

In order to "whip the devil around the stump," the Committee finally manipulated this outrageous proposition into the following form and it was so adopted by the Convention:

> The system of direct taxation known as the internal revenue is a war tax, and so long as the law continues the money derived therefrom should be sacredly devoted to the relief of the people from the remaining burdens of the war, and be made a fund to defray the expense of the care and comfort of worthy soldiers disabled in line of duty in the wars of the Republic, and for the payment of such pensions as Congress may from time to time grant to such soldiers.

The wording of this resolution is a study, and nobody will, in the light of the original resolution, fail to discover what it drives at.

Now, these two paragraphs mean essentially the same thing. Will our correspondent tell us how the Democratic party proposes to accomplish the pensioning of rebel veterans except by the repeal of the Constitutional provision which he quotes? Does not this prove clearly that the ulterior purpose of the leaders is to annul the war legislation—to go back on the path of progress a quarter of a century?

Democracy has its grip upon the South. It aims to gain control of the Nation, and to perpetuate its control by the methods it now uses in the late rebel States. Intrenched in power, it will hold its position by fraud, by force, by any and every method. And should it once gain the control of a sufficient number of States, the Constitutional Amendments will be wiped out, and all the results mentioned in our former article would be reached.

There are but two possible ways to settle this matter. Either the Democracy must finally and completely acquiesce in the results legitimately following the victory of the North in the civil war, or the Republicans must yield the ground upon which they now stand. The dispute, the political struggle, will continue till one or the other is an accomplished fact. We do not believe in going backward. Hence we most earnestly call on every patriot to give his ballot to the party of the present, and keep the Democracy out of National control till it accepts the results of the war.

TARIFF REDUCTION FORTY YEARS AGO.

The present generation of men under middle age know nothing personally of the practical workings of the Democratic idea of "tariff for revenue exclusively." For their instruction we will briefly glance at the repeal of the Whig protective tariff of 1842, and give the testimony of the men of that day as to the "blessings" of the Democratic theory when submitted to the test of actual practice.

The Democratic platform of 1844 contained this plank—the striking similarity between which and their plank of this year will be noticed:

> *Resolved*, That it is the duty of every branch of the Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy in conducting our public affairs, and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

During that 1844 canvass, the same as in this year of grace 1884, the Democratic leaders disclaimed any intention of seriously reducing the tariff. But as soon as the newly-elected Congress took its place, the protective tariff of 1842 was repealed, and a tariff for revenue only substituted for it, the act going into force in 1847.

The effects that are now prophesied by Republican speakers then actually followed. The law acted like a blight upon the country. The effects were more severely felt each successive year. Our imports from Great Britain alone jumped from $48,849,000 in 1848 to $117,842,000 in 1853. Factories were closed down; thousands upon thousands of mechanics were thrown out of work; the exports of American products, which were expected to largely increase under a low tariff, seriously fell off, and the business stagnation was general and distressing. It was so bad that Pres. FILLMORE, in his message to Congress of December 2, 1851, said:

> The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,821 in 1847 to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,848,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.
>
> The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.
>
> The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy.

Returning to the subject in a subsequent message, Mr. FILLMORE showed that matters were going from bad to worse, and said:

> Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message in favor of discriminating protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased.
>
> In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer, to that extent, is deprived of a home market for the sale of surplus produce.
>
> *In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England.*
>
> The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded unless they be protected.

Are not these *facts*, as recited by the President, and which were before the eyes of the people themselves, precisely the arguments used to-day against the "tariff for revenue only" heresy of HURD and his followers? FILLMORE's words would make an excellent speech to-day against a revival of the English policy in America. There is no theorizing about his utterances. He had the facts before him. He saw factories closed, furnaces blown out, machinery silent, men out of employment, and the gold currency of the country going to England, and he could not refrain from directing the attention of Congress to the serious state of affairs existing.

But the slavery question sprung into prominence, and all other issues were dwarfed by it. All other matters were unthought of after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. The tariff for revenue only remained in force, and the condition of the business of the country went from bad to worse until the terrible crisis of 1857 took place and shook the commercial edifice of the country to its very foundations. Alarmed at the situation, Pres. BUCHANAN, the last Democrat to fill the office, in a message sent to Congress December 8, 1857, spoke plainly and said:

> Our country, in its monetary interests, is at the present moment in a deplorable condition. In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions and in all the elements of natural wealth we find our manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want. The revenue of the Government, which is chiefly derived from duties on imports from abroad, has been greatly reduced, while the appropriations made by Congress at its last session for the current fiscal year are very large in amount.
>
> Under these circumstances a loan may be required before the close of your present session; but this, although to be deeply regretted, would prove to be only a slight misfortune when compared with the suffering and distress prevailing among the people. With this the Government cannot fail deeply to sympathize, though it may be without the power to extend relief.

In "the midst of unsurpassed plenty," to use the President's words, the country was brought to the verge of bankruptcy by a Democratic tariff policy. Our mills were stopped, our workmen out of employment, our treasury empty, and before the close of Buchanan's administration his Finance Minister hawked United States six per cent. bonds about the streets, selling them 85 cents on the dollar. Do our business men want a repetition of his experience?

IT saves us a world of trouble if renewals come in before the expiration of the time. All that is necessary in this case is the changing of one figure at the end of the name. Save us this trouble and expense and ensure the regular continuance of your paper without break or delay.

"ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM."

The Democratic press is now voicing the cry that "the issue of the campaign is administrative reform." Like every war-whoop that has gone up from the enemy's camp, it is a false and misleading one. Let us look at the matter a little. The phrase implies that there is something in the Republican administration of the National Government that needs reforming. Twenty four years ago the people determined on the necessity of "administrative reform," and confided that task to the Republican party. There were grave abuses that needed swift attention. The long period of Democratic control had been prolific of swindles perpetrated by Democratic office-holders. The paper currency of the country was chiefly composed of the notes of wild-cat banks, and the man who carried the notes current in one State into another had to submit to an extortionate discount to have them changed into other notes, current in that locality. Our National credit was at its lowest ebb, and our bonds could not be floated at less than 12 per cent. interest. The Supreme Court was the partisan tribunal that had enunciated the infamous DRED SCOTT decision, that "a negro had no rights a white man was bound to respect." The party in power was ruled by Southern slaveocrats, and the legislation by its majority in Congress had for years been in their interest. At the time the Republican party took the helm, the last Democratic President had disgraced the Nation by deciding that the Chief Executive had no power to preserve the Nation from armed treason, and his Cabinet officers, sworn to uphold the Constitution of the United States, had each, so far as his power went, stolen everything possible from the Government for the benefit of the Southern rebels. And, to crown all, the party till then in power refused to accept the verdict of the people in favor of "administrative reform," and the Southern Democrats set up an armed rebellion rather than yield to the lawfully expressed will of the people. And, under the operation of a "tariff for revenue only," the country was entirely unprepared to go to war. There were not sheep enough in the entire land to furnish the wool needed to make the uniforms and blankets for our army. There was not in the country an iron mill that could produce a quality of wrought iron good enough for a musket barrel. There was no American steel that was fit to make a rifled cannon. We had to go abroad to buy all these things to arm and equip the soldiers during the first year of the war.

The Republican party came into power. The brilliant history of its administration is the history of the United States for the last 24 years. It placed a protective tariff upon all foreign imports, and breathed the breath of life into our prostrate industries. It cleared out the wild-cat paper money, which was uncurrent the moment you crossed a State line, and placed in operation the National banking system, the best and safest the world ever saw. No man now looks at the name of the bank of issue when he takes one of the notes. The note of a Toledo National bank is worth as much in Maine, in Florida, in Texas or in Oregon, as it is in this City. The Republican party placed the Nation above the State. It compelled the recognition of National supremacy in the South, and suppressed the Democratic rebellion. Its course has been broad, comprehensive and National, instead of narrow, truckling and sectional. It has so wonderfully built up the credit of the Nation that our bonds are eagerly taken at the hitherto unheard-of rate of only 3 per cent. It abolished slavery, and wiped out the stain of the DRED SCOTT decision by giving the ballot and equal rights before the law to every citizen, irrespective of race, color, or previous condition of servitude—thus carrying out for the first time in our history the doctrine of the immortal JEFFERSON, that "all men are created free and equal." It has kept every promise it has made to the people. And now it comes, pledged anew to the protection of American industry, to all the principles that have made is the safeguard of the Nation, once more to ask the indorsement of the American people.

What is there in that incomparable record that calls for reform?

What is there in the record of Democratic administration that shows the party to be worthy of the trust it seeks?

What is there in the record of the Democratic party since the people hurled it from power that can inspire confidence that the Government would be even safe in its hands? It opposed the war to preserve the Nation. It fought the issue of bonds, to raise money to carry on the war. It fought the tariff legislation by which we were enabled to manufacture for ourselves instead of being compelled to buy abroad. It opposed the National banking act; it opposed freeing the slaves. It opposed the granting of citizenship and equal rights upon the colored race. It has opposed any and every measure looking to the building up of the Nation on a broad and sure foundation. It has opposed every Republican measure that time has shown to have been needful to our prosperity. In the States where it has had exclusive control it has practically nullified the war legislation. *It has not abandoned the principles it held before the war.* It stands to-day a menace to our prosperity, to our credit, to all the legislation accomplished by the Republican party for twenty-four years past.

"Administrative reform," forsooth! In Democratic mouths it is like the cry of an unrepentant harlot for purity and virtue; like "stop thief!" in the mouth of a pickpocket. Such a demand must possess two qualifications to entitle it to a hearing. There must be a necessity shown for reform; and the party asking for it must show clean hands, and the ability and will to accomplish the desired end. The Democratic party's cry of "administrative reform" fails in both these requisites.

THE *Country Gentleman* reviews the situation in regard to the wheat market and says: "The grand deduction from these statements is, (1,) that American farmers need not worry about 'over-production of wheat,' or about 'India as a competitor,' since Europe wants all we can spare of the lower grades, and some of the first quality, at fair prices; and (2,) that the wheat being of unusually fine quality this year there need be no fear that it will long remain at its present low price, which is below the cost of production. A good, healthy, prosperous state of affairs is that in which the producer may hope to realize a fair price for his product, and the consumer may have a full supply at a moderate rate."

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.

A correspondent in Polk County, Tennessee, says: "The BLADE is the only paper in the North that seems to realize the full meaning of Southern Democracy. Its idea of the spirit which prevails in the South is, as I take it, entirely correct." We are confident that this is true, because our ideas upon the subject have been gained from our correspondents, in every State of the South. We will give a few recent utterances of Southern Democrats to emphasize what we have already said on the subject:

GOV. BATE, who has been renominated by the Bourbons of Tennessee for Governor, said in a speech a few days since, that "when he forgot his fealty to the Confederate cause he hoped he might be buried face towards hell and back towards heaven forevermore. The Lost Cause is right—forever right!"

MARCHBANKS, a Democratic candidate for Presidential elector in Tennessee, said: "The soldiers of the Union armies only came South to destroy our property and ravish our daughters."

These are samples of the issues forced into the campaign by the men who fought to destroy our Union. The sentiment expressed is made a test of successful candidacy for nominations in Democratic conventions. Within the limits of the late Confederacy the word Democrat means Rebel—nothing more, nothing less. The phrase "Union Democrat" has no meaning among the Southern Bourbons.

MULLIGAN ON BLAINE.

MULLIGAN, after whom the series of letters written by Mr. BLAINE to WARREN FISHER was named, is certainly good Democratic authority. He has been bepraised in Democratic journals as "an honorable business man," "a keen, high-toned man of affairs," and other similar things. Now let us put MULLIGAN himself on the stand and get his own estimate of BLAINE's conduct in the matter. Certainly our Democratic friends will accept his testimony.

PAUL WEST, a Boston attorney, interviewed MULLIGAN in 1879, for the purpose of learning if he considered the letters in any way compromising to Mr. BLAINE, or if MULLIGAN thought BLAINE would be guilty of a corrupt act. Mr. WEST says:

> I said to Mr. Mulligan that as he knew all about the so-called "Mulligan letters," I wanted his opinion on Mr. Blaine.
>
> "Well," said Mr. Mulligan, "in what respect?"
>
> I replied: "In the first place, do you consider Mr. Blaine a corrupt man?"
>
> "No," answered Mr. Mulligan.
>
> "Do you, Mr. Mulligan, believe he ever sold his vote in Congress for money?"
>
> "No," said Mr. Mulligan, "I would not say that he did."
>
> "Do you believe that Mr. Blaine when Speaker in any way favored legislation that did not commend itself on its merits to his convictions?"
>
> "No," said Mr. Mulligan.
>
> "Well, then," I asked, "what does it all amount to?"
>
> Mr. Mulligan replied: "It just amounts to this; that Mr. Blaine is a very able man and that while he was in Congress he saw measures going through in which he took an interest and made some money for himself, but as for saying he was ever bribed or corrupted I would not say that."
>
> "That is," I queried, "he improved his opportunities to use the knowledge he got to make good investments and was fortunate in them."
>
> "That is about all I would say about it," said Mulligan.

So much for Mr. MULLIGAN.

ONLY THIRTY CENTS

for the WEEKLY BLADE three months, and an elegant portrait of BLAINE. The BLADE's portrait of BLAINE is the best in the field. Sample portrait, 25 cents.

THE CONSUMER DOES NOT PAY THE DUTY.

The Free Traders are never weary of dinning into the public ear the cry that the tariff increases the price of every protected article by the amount of the duty thereon; and that the buyer of the goods, therefore, pays the duty. The Philadelphia *Press* gives the following comparative statement, giving the prices of articles in this country and in Great Britain, showing the utter falsity of this statement. All articles mentioned are protected by the tariff:

Articles.	Price in England.	Price in U. S.
Common handsaws, per doz	$ 6 00	$ 5 00
Jack planes, per doz	15 00	10 00
Hatchets, per doz	6 00	5 25
Brass cocks, per doz	6 00	5 25
Brass butts, per doz	1 48	72
Cast butts, per doz	1 24	1 00
Strap hinges, per doz	1 46	1 00
Wrought iron hasps and staples, per doz	72	65
Currycombs, per doz	2 48	90
Brick trowels, per doz	8 24	7 50
Fry pans, iron, tinned, per doz	4 48	4 25
Cast-steel shears, per doz	6 00	4 25
Shovels, per doz	7 48	5 00
Door-knobs, mineral, per doz	[illegible] 48	1 00
Carriage bolts, per gross	2 12	1 57
Coffee-mills, box, square, each	84	67
Enameled kettles, 4 qts., each	66	50

When a Democratic orator or newspaper undertakes to deceive you by stating that the Tariff is a tax, shoot the above figures at him. The virtue of a Protective Tariff rests upon facts and not theories.

FOR MEN IN DEBT.

Every man who has a mortgage on his farm should secure his family against being turned out upon the world in the event of accident or death, by a policy in a good, sound life and accident insurance company. It costs but a trifle each year to make this provision, and the benefits are incalculable. The head of the family may reasonably expect to pay his indebtedness if he lives, but death destroys all calculations. A life policy makes his family entirely secure, and leaves them with their home their own.

The Traveler's Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., is the most liberal Company in the country, and one of the soundest. A policy in this Company is the very best security a man in debt can possibly have. He may sleep securely on this foundation, for no matter what happens, he is certain of his debts being paid. Every man who owes on his land should thus secure his otherwise helpless family.

SOMETHING NEW.

Members of the HOUSEHOLD will be glad to know that in two weeks Miss BOUTON will commence a series of articles in that Department, which will treat of the various ways in which women can occupy themselves. The problem of what to do and how to do it is one that is growing year by year of greater importance, as the number of those who either desire or are obliged to support themselves increases. That these articles will be interesting, those familiar with Miss BOUTON's writings will not doubt; that they will be thoroughly practical all may be certain.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Every lady should have a copy of this valuable book—every mother should present a copy to her daughter. A full description of the book appeared in last week's BLADE. It is having a large sale, and is invaluable to the women of the country. **Send $1 to the Locke Publishing Company, Toledo, Ohio, and get a copy.**

NASBY.

[The Boston *Traveller* issued a circular to some 300 men prominent in business and politics, asking them to give their reasons for supporting Blaine and Logan. Among others their circular was sent to Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, whose answer is appended]:

CONFEDERIT X ROADS, }
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,) }
Sept. 10, 1884. }

To the Editur uv the Boston Traveler:

Yoo ask me to give my reesons why Blane and Logan shood be electid. Perhaps yoo ain't aware uv whom yoo make this rekest. Perhaps yoor letter wuz adrest to me by mistake, or, perhaps, yoo intend to be sarkastic. Ef yoo reely adrest the letter to me it is a holler mockery.

I see *no* rezons why Blane and Logan shood be electid. Do yoo comperhend who I am, and wat I hev suffered fur Dimocrisy? Do yoo ask one fur rezons fur the eleckshun uv Blane and Logan, wich commenst his politikle career by votin' for Jaxon, and who never differed with that grate man but wunst, and that wuz when he put down seceshun in South Karliny?

Kin yoo ask fur rezons fur votin fur Blane and Logan uv one wich cast his vote for every Dimekratic President from Jaxon down, and many times three or four?

I am a Dimekrat. I votid fur Bookannon, and when the Radikels percipitated a war by refoosin to give up Fort Sumpter I emigratid from Noo Jersey to Kentucky that I mite not be forst to take up arms agin the Dimekratic States.

I wuz, however, drafted into the Confedrit servis, from wich I desertid, not becoz I hed any objeckshun to the coz, but from a constooshnel dislike of gunpowder and baynits.

But in desertin the Confedracy I avoided the Scylla uv the Confedrit servis only to bump up agin the Karybdis uv Fedrel muskit carryin. I wuz drafted into the fedrel army, and only escaped sheddin fratrisidle blood by desertin one nite to Canady. Who kin describe the agonies endoored by myself and five others that tempestuous nite on Lake Erie in a open boat! Who shel describe the deep disgust that awaited me on the sakred sile uv Canady, when I wuz compelled to work fur a nigger there or starve!

The fust ray uv sunshine wich ever illumined my dreery path, wuz when Jonson split with the Radikels, and give me the postoffis at the Cross Roads! That wuz a little heaven below. The salery wuzn't much, but I managed to subsist by stoppin the letters containin remittances for lottery tikkets, wich I did on moral grounds, spendin the contence thereof, myself, ez a punishment to the senders. They laid the swindle to the lottery companies. But my zeel for reform worked agin my own interests, for after a while the people stopt mailin their money. But I hev alluz bin a marter to principle.

Wat wuz Blane doin all this time? He wuz the rite hand uv the tirent Linkin and wuz foremost among the persekooters uv the South.

Logan! My gorge rises when I think uv him! My regiment, the Loozeaper Pelikins, wuz afore him wunst, and I never want to heer his name. Gittin away from him and his deloodid soljers kep me in a swamp four days and nites, wich give me a roomatism, wich still inkapacitates me from laber, and the Fedrel Government wich thus rooined me, physikelly, refooses to give me a penshun to soothe my declining yeers.

It is this roomatism wich compels me to sit 16 uv the 24 hours in Bascom's, dependin' onto chance comers, wich are librel and carelis, fur the drinks which I must hev to sustane an enfeebled constitooshun. It is troo I never did work afore the war, but the Government hez nuthin to do with that. The Government wich huntid me thro swamps wuz the coz uv my roomatism, and the Guvernment shood pay fur it.

Will Blane and Logan, ef they are electid, put us Confedrit soljers on a level with the Fedrel survivors in the matter uv penshuns? Deekin Pogram and Issaker Gavitt want to know ef they will remoonerate 'em for the niggers wich they freed, not only despoilin' 'em uv their property but dispersin their sons and dawters to the four quarters uv the globe? The last time I wuz in Cincinnati with Deekin Pogram, we met one uv the Deekin's ante-war sons by a likely mulatto woman, Mirandy, and he refoozed to lend the Deekin the price uv a sustaner for him and me. And the time wuz when the Deekin owned that nigger! Will Blane and Logan pay the Deekin the valyoo thereof in shekels uv gold or shekels uv silver?

Will Blane and Logan pay the Deekin for the property confiscatid doorin the war by Fedrel soljers? Will his clame for mules and rales confiscatid by the Fedrels, wich wuz rejectid becoz it wuz proved upon him that while he sold the Fedrel soljers watermelons doorin the day he bushwhacked em doorin the nite, will that clame be paid by Blane and Logan?

No. Down here we see no reason for votin for Blane and Logan. We shel vote for ex-Sheriff Cleveland, or whoever the Democratic Nashnel Committy put on in his place. We hev votid the Dimokratic ticket till moss hez growd on our bax, and we shel continoo till the end. We can't commence warin cleen shirts and puttin on stockins in the Summer at our advanced age. The noo generashun now comin on may do it, but we can't. We can't quit noo whisky and dog-leg terbacker, nor kin the good Deekin commense learnin to read in his declinin yeers. We shel not hev onlimited nigger labor any more, but we hope with a Demekratic administrashen to hev the niggers that are with us, them wich we hev not killed, so completely under control that it will amount to about the same thing.

The Dimocrisy uv the Cross Roads may be countid on ez solid and stedfast. We see no reasons why Blaine and Logan should be electid.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(alluz the same.)

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Those who intend to continue with us the coming year, and all who are now taking the BLADE will want to, will do us and themselves a favor by renewing at once. It will save us immense trouble and expense, and it will do you good by ensuring you the receipt of your paper without danger of a break. We have 85,000 names on our books, all of whom should be renewed before November 30. We shall make the good old BLADE better this year than ever before, and we want every family now receiving it to continue with us permanently. Send in your dollars immediately, and your time will be extended from the date of the expiration.

THERE are six candidates for the Presidency of the United States. Five are avowed Protectionists. The sixth, CLEVELAND, is dodging the issue, while one half the papers which support him claim him a Free Trader, and the other half deny the claim.

OUR COMBINATION OFFERS.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the combination offers of the BLADE and the Waterbury Watch, and the splendid engraving of BUNYAN's "Pilgrim's Progress." We send the BLADE one year and the watch for $3,50, with a splendid portrait of BLAINE. The BLADE one year, the $10 engraving, with the portrait of BLAINE, for $2. This offer is open to any one. Those already on our books, availing themselves of it, will have their time extended one year from the date of expiration. We warrant both watch and engraving to be all that is represented.

See advertisements elsewhere in this issue, and remit immediately.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The revenues of the United States show a decrease during the last quarter of $3,466,095.——A caisson of the railway bridge at Frenchtown, Md., sank Thursday with seven men under it. Air was forced into the chamber by two pumps, and the sufferers were rescued after a confinement of five hours, and taken to Havre de Grace in a tug.——A 12-year old girl in Lewiston, Me., has recently become the mother of a child which weighed three pounds at birth.——During the past four years the City of Des Moines, Ia., has had to pay $24,000 in damages on account of defectives sidewalks.——The title "your honor," applied to American Judges, has been adopted in England by royal proclamation as the title of address applicable to country Judges, who hitherto were neither Lordships nor Worships.——A captive wildcat in Virginia has already whipped, in successive contests, 10 of the best trained bulldogs in the State.——Cyrus W. Field exhibits with pride a piece of the cable of 1858, which was the first cable laid across the Atlantic, but which failed after 392 messages had been transmitted through it.——The new Toledo, O., rolling mill started up last week.——It is estimated by the Railway Age that 2,533 miles of track have been laid in the United States since January 1.——W. J. Simmons, a wealthy citizen of Troy, N. Y., has learned that his daughter was last week secretly married to his coachman, W. B. Bartholomew.——A party of 50 Osage children is on the way to the school at Carlisle, Pa., where the tribe will pay $8,000 for one year's instruction for them.——Presents of the value of $50,000 were sent to the wedding of J. S. Yeaton, a Baltimore coal merchant, and Miss Julia Ridgely. Five hundred persons were present.——Five hundred colored Masons of New England gathered at Boston Thursday, and celebrated the centennial anniversary of the granting of an English warrant to the African lodge.——Chicago capitalists are said to be arranging to build a railroad from Monroe, La., to Pine Bluff, Ark., a distance of 150 miles, through the cotton belt.——Orders have been given to Postoffice Inspectors in cases where a deficiency is found in the accounts of a Postoffice, to arrest the Postmaster and immediately begin legal proceedings against him through the District Attorney.——Estimates submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the maintenance of Indian schools for the next fiscal year aggregate $1,326,750.——The thermometer stood from 72° to 80° all Thursday night at St. Paul—the hottest night on record. A sensation of impending disaster oppressed all. Cold weather prevailed at other neighboring points.——At a meeting of the Irish National League in Dublin, the Secretary stated that no aid had been received from the United States for some time. A son of O'Donovan Rossa has arrived in Paris, claiming to have 50,000 francs with which to buy dynamite for use in England.——The decrease in the public debt for September was $12,047,039.——Loco, a weed that grows in California, acts upon horses and cattle just as alcohol does on man. They lose all appetite for normal food, at times become apparently intoxicated, and finally die from a disease akin to delirium tremens.——So desperate has been the hog disease in Maryland that the State Veterinarian asks the Governor to quarantine against five Counties. It is stated that infected animals have been slaughtered in Frederick County and shipped to Baltimore.——Wreckers have raised the Government steamer Tallapoosa sufficiently to tow her two miles toward the harbor of Edgarstown.——Gen. W. A. Throop, well-known in business and political circles at Detroit, shot himself in the head, and died the next day.——Hart County, Ga., boasts of a resident only 35 years old who has married three wives inside of 18 months. The first wife died, and in two months he married again. The second wife lived only a few months, and a few days ago he married the third.——A sword exhibited at the recent 100th anniversary celebration of Montgomery County, Ala., was made in the year 1315. Among other exhibits were the saddle, bridle and trappings used by Gen Santa Anna and captured at the fall of Mexico.——The East Tennessee Road is soon to commence running solid passenger trains from Cincinnati to Jacksonville, Fla., in competition with the Cincinnati Southern.——Flames swept away the shops of the Great Northern Road at Meridian, Miss., valued at $250,000; the Glen House at Mount Washington, N. H., one of the largest hotels in the mountain region, worth $225,000; Granger's saw mill at Canton, N. Y., and the flour mill of Walsh, Devoo & Co., at Holland, Mich.——The Copyright Congress at Berne established a permanent protective congress. Authors belonging to the union will enjoy equal rights with the natives of all contracting countries, subject to the laws of the country where the work originated.——A Bengal dispatch says the famine is reaching serious proportions. The native authorities claim Government relief. The system is inadequate to the emergency.——Dakota is the only Territory that yields a revenue to the Postoffice Department, and there are only 10 States that do; and, although Dakota contains half a million population more than enough to entitle her to three members of Congress, the Democrats refuse to admit her into the Union. Reason why, Dakota is Republican.——The Hecla mines in Michigan took fire Saturday, and were still burning at last accounts.——On account of the pleuro-pneumonia in Illinois, all cattle transported by the Grand Trunk Railway through Canada must be inspected at Sarnia; all by the Great Western Division at Windsor, and the strictest precaution will be taken to guard against contagion.——The Arctic explorers gave the name of Howgate to several places discovered by them. They did not then know of Howgate's crookedness. Gen. Hazen has ordered the name to be erased from the charts.——James McGuire, of Lakeside, Mich., himself a pensioner, has contrived for several years to draw and appropriate the pension money intended for Robert Redmond. He has been lodged in jail by a special examiner from Detroit.——Blaine's reception in West Virginia was fully as enthusiastic as in Ohio. The State is thoroly aroused to the importance of the tariff issues, and the Democrats have about given up all hope of carrying it, either for the State or Presidential ticket.——Butler is speaking in Michigan this week.——Pres. Arthur will return to Washington this week. Rumor has it that he is to be married next March, soon after he retires.——The St. Paul Road reports gross earnings of $2,201,000 for September, an amount nearly equal to the same period last year.——A hurricane on the coast of Iceland last month destroyed 19 trading vessels and 60 fishing-boats. A great many lives were lost.

THE BLADE for 1885 will be the best weekly in the world. Send in your renewals at once.

IT is announced that the revision of the Old Testament by the American and English company of revisers is nearly completed, the text being finished, and nothing but an appendix still in preparation. The work of presenting a satisfactory translation of the Old Testament is much more difficult than was the revision of the New. Larger changes are required, and they must be made with even more careful discrimination.

IN the United States in 1883, $91,000,000 were spent for public education and $900,000,000 for intoxicating liquors.

A TARIFF CATECHISM.

VI.

We had intended to devote part of this number of the Catechism to the condition of the laboring classes in Europe—the degradation of the women, the toiling children, growing up brutalized and ignorant, the hovels they inhabit, and their mode of life, so far below what the workmen of this favored land are accustomed to; but the speech of Hon. WM. D. KELLEY at Toledo on last Friday night does this task so well that we ask our readers to peruse it instead. It carries the conviction with it that the American people will never consent to adopt a system which would degrade our own people to that level.

A correspondent writes, "The Democrats here claim that the tariff is added to the cost of the goods, and that we pay the tariff when we buy the article. *Is this true?*"

We are growing somewhat weary of refuting this silly argument, but thinking that the inquirer is a new subscriber, we will answer it once more.

Suppose there were no manufactures of cotton goods in America, and a Protective Tariff were imposed. Suppose that the duty were two cents per yard on calico; that it cost six cents a yard to the importer, and that the profit is two cents a yard. It is obvious that the selling price would be 10 cents—that the duty would be added to the cost.

Now, the duty allowing the manufacture to be pursued at a profit, cotton mills start up at a dozen points in the Union. The mills buy their cotton here, manufacture it, and put it in competition with the English goods. Suppose it costs five cents to manufacture American calico per yard. It is obvious that the American makers can then sell it at the same price as the English—10 cents—and make five cents profit, instead of two cents.

But competition becomes keener. Other mills start up, and, in order to obtain sale for their product they begin to undersell their competitors. The price goes down successively to 9, 8 and 7 cents. What is the result? They are underselling the English goods, which cost the importer 8 cents after the duty is paid. He cannot afford to import and sell at 7 cents a yard. The English market is cut off. What do the English manufacturers do? They cut their price down to the American importer to 3 cents. He then is able again to compete with the American goods, and English calico is again put on the American market.

But who pays the tariff? Calico is 3 cents cheaper now in America than it was at the time the tariff was imposed, in the case we are supposing. *The English manufacturer pays the tariff.* He has had to reduce the price of his goods to meet the competition of the American manufacturers.

This is but an example of the way in which the tariff is acting to-day. The tendency is by competition, and by improved methods of manufacture, to cheapen the cost, and thus compel the English manufacturers to either abandon the American market or pay a portion or all of the duty themselves.

What would be the effect of prices of manufactured goods if the duty were reduced 20 per cent, as was contemplated by the Morrison bill?

In the few industries in which, by the aid of improved machinery, or in other ways, we are making the goods at about the same cost as is done in England, it might not have any effect. In all others, one or two things must inevitably happen: either the manufactories must stop, or wages be reduced to such a point that the goods could be sold so as to compete with English goods. A horizontal reduction of 20 per cent. in all our tariff duties would be England's golden opportunity, and she would at once flood our markets with her goods, cheerfully paying a bonus for the privilege, until our factories were destroyed, when she would have full swing and dictate her own terms to her victims.

What is the use of allowing the duty to remain on any article after it can be produced here as cheaply as in England?

To raise revenue for the Government. Suppose that we can manufacture broadcloth here and are able to sell the same quality at exactly the same price as the English goods. Broadcloth will still be imported, for there are a number of people who think that the English goods look better, or who like to be able to say that they wear imported cloth. The tariff does not add to the cost of the goods, as the English manufacturer pays it; the abolition of the duty would not cheapen the broadcloth; why not leave the duty, and let it aid in supporting the Government?

What is the "balance of trade?"

It is the difference (if any) between the total value of all the products we send to any other country in a given time, and the total value of all the products we receive from that country.

What is meant by saying that "the balance of trade is against us?"

It means that we are buying more from that country (or from all foreign countries) than we are selling to them, and that gold and silver have to be sent out to pay the difference. It is always a bad thing for a country, the same as for a man, to buy more than it sells—to spend more than it earns. It means financial disaster, low wages, and general ruin, if it continues.

How does a tariff operate to keep other nations from buying of us, as the Free Traders claim?

The tariff does not so operate. No duty can be laid in anything sent out of this country. If English merchants needs our cotton, our wheat, or anything else we produce, they will buy it, whether we buy any English goods or not.

Please explain what Mr. Hurd means when he speaks of Protection being a Chinese wall, preventing other nations from trading with us?

It is one of the Free Trade figures of speech. Protection does not prevent other nations buying of us.

Why we do not export largely of manufactured goods?

Because our manufactures are in a condition of early growth as yet. As well ask, "why cannot a colt draw as much as a horse?" We started poor and without manufactures. For a long time every new industry had a struggle for life through the varying and uncertain legislation of inexperienced men, and from want of capital. The longest period of protection we have had is since 1861. Yet in 1880 we produced $5,369,000,000 of manufactures, supplying nine-tenths of the wants of 50,000,000 people, the greatest buyers, per head, of any people in the world. Our population grows 2,000,000 annually, and our manufactures must increase over $200,000,000 per year to supply this addition to our numbers. Nothing in the industrial achievements of the world equals this achievement of ours in our first century of National life. England's life depends upon her exports of manufactures; our life grows sure and strong as we supply first our vast and increasing home demand.

Is there any instance where any ill effects have followed a reduction of a duty?

There is a good illustration of what Free Trade would cost this country in the one item of tin alone. Congress failed to lay such a Tariff as would protect the tin industry of the United States, and, in consequence, this country must buy elsewhere. In two years the imports of tin were as follows:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1882	18,661,600	$4,953,538
1883	23,781,400	6,106,250

What this country has paid England for tin plates in the same time is shown by the following figures:

Year.	Pounds.	Value.
1882	393,689,900	$16,599,264
1883	432,177,405	16,699,239

With a Protective Tariff our tin mining industry might have been now in a flourishing condition, instead of being destroyed; we could have supplied all the metal the country needs, and the more than $20,000,000 per year would have remained in the country, instead of going abroad.

Has the Tariff operated against the interest of the farmers?

This is another point we have before elaborated. We will summarize the argument. In 1860 there were 2,000,000 farms in the United States, valued at $6,000,000,000. In 1880 there were 4,000,000 farms, valued at $10,000,000,000. The average size has not increased, showing that land is not accumulating in the hands of a few individuals, and the relative value of farm lands has increased in proportion as manufactures have been fostered and increased. In States where more than 70 per cent. of the people are farmers, the average value of farm land is $5 per acre; in States where from 50 to 70 per cent. are farmers it is $13 an acre; where from 30 to 50 per cent. are farmers it is worth $30 an acre; and where less than 30 per cent. are farmers it is worth on an average of $38 an acre. Why is this? Because the increase of manufactures brings the farmers' market close to his own doors. Every increase in the number of laborers in manufactures makes so many more consumers of the farmer's produce. Would it be well to turn the consumers out of the factories and make them producers instead? The memory of many a man goes back to 1855, when his father and his neighbors were glad to get six cents a pound for their cheese and 12½ for their butter. That was because they were only farmers and no market. But the farmer is told that he could buy more for a shilling then than now, and that if our ports were opened to foreign goods he could exchange his crops for more than he now can. Is that true? Iron is worth one half what it was in 1860. We are manufacturing agricultural implements for the world; manufactured goods were never so cheap as they are now, and yet, in the face of all these facts, the farmer is told that it is to his interest to be a Free Trader.

If the advantages of a tariff be so great as you state, why does any American advocate Free Trade?

Why do some men believe the Christian religion and some disbelieve? Why are some men Democrats and some Republicans? The Protectionist points to America as an example, the Free Trader points to England. The one believes in "everything for America," the other in giving the whole world the advantages Americans enjoy. Differences of opinion will continue so long as the world endures.

* * *

WHAT FREE TRADE IS DOING FOR ENGLAND.

Free Trade, if it be such a great panacea for all stagnation of business, if it gives work to laboring men, should have made England the paradise of the workingman. But the depression in England is infinitely worse than in America. The *Northern Evening Express*, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, says:

> We need something to set the idle mills and factories going, to employ the men in peaceful occupations, for it is said that soldiering is all that is left for some at present, and that the applications at the barracks are numerous, because men have applied at factories till they are tired, and receive but one answer, "We have nothing for you to do." The recruiting is going on fast, not from a love of the service, but from the want of employment anywhere else. It is a sad state of things when only the barracks or the "bastile" are open for men willing to work, and when soldiering is taken to because even laboring work cannot be had.

And the London *Telegraph*, of September 10, has the following editorial leader on the gloomy outlook:

> Has British industry entered upon a state of permanent decline, or is it merely suffering from accidental, temporary and easily removable evils? Is the gallant old ship afflicted with dry rot in her timbers, or has she only sprung a leak somewhere; has her cargo been badly trimmed, have her crew got careless by too long sailing on Summer seas, or have the navigating officers fallen behind in scientific capacity for meeting dangers hitherto unknown? Such questions will occur to many who, already predisposed by past discussions to take a gloomy view of our trade prospects, may think their worst forebodings verified by the official returns just issued. These, as explained in our money article yesterday, show a sudden and general falling off in the volume of British trade, which would be serious and even alarming, if no reassuring explanations could be furnished, or if we were to assume that it would continue. The unpleasant characteristics about the returns is that they follow a long series of complaints of dull times and depression which they seem to confirm and emphasize. They add corroborative illustration to all the laments prevalent for the last year or two, and appear to warn all sceptics how rash they were to seek to throw discredit on the grumblers and the croakers. The figures are certainly striking enough. A decrease last month of more than six millions and a half sterling—or 18 per cent.—in the value of our imports is accompanied by one of more than a million and a half—or 7 per cent—in the exports, while the diminution for the eight months was 24 millions of the former and nearly three millions of the latter. Thus we are not left to lay the flattering unction to our souls that these differences lose much of their importance by the fact of their not giving a fair average for the year. Eight months are two-thirds of the entire 12, and, what is more, they are generally the busiest of the number; so that there is scarcely the shadow of a chance that the whole of the leeway will be made up during the remaining four. This opinion is confirmed by a glance at the details which the Board of Trade supplies. The most remarkable circumstance is the universality of the decline last month; for every really important item has suffered. It is not only that less food was received from abroad, for, in so far as that could be explained by better crops at home, it would be a source of satisfaction, the home producer gaining more than the foreigner lost. The serious feature is that the import of raw material of manufacture fell off so much. When we find that less of wool, cotton, jute, flax and other commodities, to the extent of three millions sterling, came into the country last month than in the August of 1883, and that concurrently about one million's worth less of cotton, jute, silk, linen and other manufactures were sent out of the country, we are driven to the double conclusion that our home industries manufactured less because they could not realize a satisfactory profit, and also that one reason why their profit was smaller was that foreign markets were not so open to them, or not so lucrative as they had previously been.
>
> Pessimists, therefore, will be quite warranted in taking an unfavorable and even a gloomy view of these figures.

BLAINE'S ANSWER TO CLEVELAND.

The Chicago *Tribune* calls attention to the fact that Mr. BLAINE, in his Toledo speech, made a complete reply to the turgid and bombastic sentence in CLEVELAND's letter, addressed to the Democratic mass meeting in Columbus several days ago. CLEVELAND said:

> They (the people) are tired, I think, of rule so long continued that it has bred and fostered a class standing between them and their political action, and whose interest in affairs ends with partisan zeal and advancement of personal advantage.

This is a plea that there shall be a change of parties in the National administration. Mr. BLAINE, in his brief speech, presented the record of Republicanism, and showed that the Democracy had been constantly a party of negations—contenting itself with blindly opposing anything and everything that the Republican party has accomplished—and submits the question whether there shall be a change to the people, to be tried on its merits. Mr. BLAINE said:

> The Republican party has governed the country for 24 years in the spirit and according to the measures of a broad nationality. The progress under our Government in that spirit has far transcended all the progress made in all the previous years of the Nation's history. To remand the Government now the control of our opponents, who do not believe in the constitutionality of the measures which have given this progress, would be a step backward into the dark. . . . There is not one great measure that the Republican party has adopted, nor one great step the party has taken since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, that the Democratic party has not opposed and has not considered *unconstitutional*. So that to-day to remand the Government of the United States to the control of the Democracy is not merely an ordinary change of parties. It is a *total reversal of the entire policy that has distinguished the Government of the United States since 1861.*

There is the question—shall the policy of the Government since 1861 be reversed? Shall the Nation go backward over the path it has once so gloriously trod? Shall the broad National ideas of the now dominant party be relinquished, and we go back to the narrow, obsolete, State Rights ideas that are the Democratic ideals?

Look at the splendid achievements of the National policy of the Republican party! The Nation was made supreme, the State subordinate—and the vindication of that great principle cost the lives of hundreds of thousands, and thousands of millions of dollars. As a natural sequence followed the abolition of slavery, the Constitutional Amendments, the granting of equal rights to white and black, the establishment of National citizenship, and the exercise of the newly-demonstrated powers of the Nation over the currency, over inter-State traffic, and other cardinal principles of Republican legislation.

Now the proposition is to undo all this, so far as it may be done; and it is possible to undo all, excepting to re-establish slavery in the Nation. As the Chicago *Tribune* ably puts it,

> The return of the Democratic party to the control of the Government includes the transfer, not merely of the offices, but of the law-making and judiciary powers. With a Democratic Congress to change the Supreme Court by adding a dozen members to it, and a Democratic President to appoint the new partisan Bourbon Judges, it would be but a short time before that tribunal would pass completely into Democratic hands. The administration of the National laws throughout the country would be intrusted to Bourbon Judges. The judicial construction of the constitutional amendments and the laws which have grown out of them would undergo a radical change. The collection of the revenue would be defeated wherever resistance should be encountered. The National election laws would be repealed. No restraint would ever be placed upon the action of any State, no matter how much it might conflict with the sovereign power of the Nation. No progress would ever be made toward the regulation of the railroads, the telegraph, or any other element of inter-State commerce. The universal tendency would be to undo all the Republican party has done in a quarter of a century toward making the United States one great Nation, and to drift back into the narrow and disintegrating channels of State supremacy and sectional rivalry.

* * *

THE New York *Sun* calls attention to the fact, in connection with the Free Trade attitude of the Democrats, that a short time before the Presidential election of 1880, the workingmen in the Democratic ranks in the great manufacturing States in the East began to doubt HANCOCK's being a friend to the protective system. His celebrated tariff letter was written on October 12 of that year, and confirmed their fears. The result is recalled by the *Sun* as follows:

> Election day came, and the citizens of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut deposited their ballots.
>
> New Jersey had given Tilden in 1876 a majority of 12,445 over Hayes. It gave Hancock a majority of only 2,010 votes.
>
> In Connecticut the Democratic plurality in 1876 had been 2,900. Hancock lost the State in 1880 by 2,556 votes.
>
> In New York, Tilden's plurality of 32,818 disappeared, and Garfield carried the State by 21,033 votes.
>
> This is historical.

* * *

THE trade returns for August furnish food for reflection to the Free Traders, if indeed these gentlemen are given to reflection. They show that Free Trade England's imports have fallen off 18 per cent. in value and 10 per cent. in quality. These imports being in the main raw material, show a most deplorable state of trade. The exports also decreased about seven per cent. in value, while only about three per cent. in quantity. This indicates the extremely low prices at which the manufacturer was forced to sell out his surplus goods. The Democratic party is committed by a four fifths majority in favor of the MORRISON bill, and the MORRISON bill is "the first firm step towards Free Trade."

* * *

THE New York *World* squeals horribly because the *Sun* states the cold fact that a vote for CLEVELAND is a vote for Free Trade. The *World* knows that the workingmen of New York understand that Free Trade means starvation wages, and if they once get to understand the real intent of the Democrats they will bolt CLEVELAND. The *Sun's* utterance is as follows:

> It is instructive to be told that where Mr. Carlisle and Col. Morrison and Mr. Hurd regard their cause as strongest the battle cry of the campaign is: "In with Cleveland and down with Protection!"
>
> But what do the Democrats of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut think of the idea that a victory for Cleveland is a victory for Free Trade!

* * *

MR. ROBERT P. PORTER, in a pamphlet recently published concerning the effect of Free Trade in Europe, gives some details of the effect of Protection recently put in force in Germany. In the iron industry the increase in the number employed has been 40 per cent., and in average wages paid 17 per cent. In the cotton industry operatives earn 20 per cent. more than they did, while the average profits of the manufacturer, which were formerly almost nothing, now reach 10 per cent. In the silk manufacture the wages of labor have increased in two years 12 per cent., while the number of looms in operation are eight per cent more. These things tell their own story.

Correspondence.

Why a Prohibitionist Votes for Blaine.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Fifty-five millions of American sovereigns have determined by their representatives in council, that James G. Blaine or Grover Cleveland shall be elected November 4, 1884, and take the Presidential chair on the 4th day of March, 1885. The latter candidate is committed to the Democratic policy, which however unsettled and undefined, certainly endorses Free Trade and whisky. As a good citizen and practical Prohibitionist, wishing to see something accomplished, I feel bound to support the other candidate, who will not antagonize the Temperance cause, if he does not espouse it.

Prohibition must be reached through the separate States, and local police regulations, beginning at home. I will not favor any candidate for the Legislature who will not work for Prohibition. When by a prohibitory clause in the constitution, or by statutory enactment, two-thirds of the States become arrayed against King Alcohol, there will be corresponding and effective national legislation. The chief supporters of Prohibition are Republicans, as illustrated in Iowa, Kansas and Maine. St. John's following is chiefly from the Republican ranks, and in several doubtful Northern States may turn the scale in favor of Cleveland. The South works on a different line. Why thus jeopardize the party, which though slowly, is surely coming to our help—the party of progress and reform?

The illiteracy of the country is a more comprehensive and formidable evil than intemperance, and would be fearfully aggravated by a triumph of the Democracy. The common schools of the South would be disbanded, and the colored people, about one-eighth of our population, left in the bondage of ignorance and vice. Universal education was a favorite scheme with Garfield, and Blaine endorsed the idea. Washington, Lincoln and Garfield, illustrious trio, were criminated and denounced as bitterly as Blaine. After hearing Carl Schurz—once a fire-ship, now a spent ball—I am content with the Republican nominee. After all the charges and denunciations—Ossa piled on Olympus—he stands *uncondemned*. James G. Blaine is not immaculate, but there is ground for confidence in his merits and fitness. So far as appears:

First—He is honest.

Second—He is capable.

Third—He is patriotic.

Fourth—He is a statesman.

Fifth—He is prompt and ready for any emergency.

Sixth—He loves the American Union, and will protect every American citizen, at home or abroad, maintaining our national rights and honor.

Seventh—He is a born leader, his transcendent abilities shining like a Drummond light, splendidly endorsed at home, triumphing by real force of character, he is gaining every hour, commanding the respect, confidence and support of our best citizens, from the Lakes to the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The election of Blaine and Logan means the Union and Constitution vindicated, justice and humanity honored, equal rights before the law, good government, free speech, free pulpit, free press, free platform, free schools, honest money, lively business, manufacturing revived, good wages, the welfare of society, prosperity for our children, and good to future generations.

To secure this glorious consummation the first grand requisite is action, the second, action; the third, action; prompt, combined, and persistent action. Take no risk. Pat, praying to the Saints, was told to pray to God. "Yes," said he, "to God, and Mary, and Peter and all, for the case is serious." If we cannot have our first choice, let us make the best of what is within reach. There is no alternative, it is James G. Blaine or Grover Cleveland. Choose your candidate and work for him. The hand of God was conspicuous in the battle of Waterloo, but no miracle was wrought—all was accomplished by human instrumentality.

MEAD HOLMES.

Rockford, Ill.

Thoughts on the Prohibition National Canvass.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Since the campaign commenced, I have been traveling in several Counties in Northwestern Ohio and occasionally get in conversation with men on the different issues of the present political condition of the country. But of all questions which appear the silliest to me, is the argument used in favor of St. John, the Prohibition candidate. It seems from their standpoint, their main object is to so reduce the Republican ranks as to give the Democrats the majority in the National election this Fall. The most of them admit that they have formerly been Republicans, but claim that if they can aid in defeating the Republican party that they (the Prohibitionists) will hold the balance of the votes in the future, and this (they say) will compel the Republicans to join them and build up a party on the basis of Prohibition.

This may be a good argument so far as it goes, but it will never win so long as the world moves. In the first place the Temperance question is a moral question, and you might as well try to organize a party to compel men to be Christians through some political hobby as to undertake to establish a great political party on the single idea of Prohibition. Was the Prohibitory Amendment adopted in Maine by any political movement in that State? No; the better class of people took hold of it from all parties, and the work was well done, and no party of that State dare array itself in opposition to it to-day. How about Kansas, or Iowa, or any other State where the people have acted (or voted) Prohibitory Amendments? There is not a single instance on record where any particular party has accomplished anything in the honor question so far as reform is concerned. But where the people go to work in the spirit of reform, good results may be expected every time.

I have been a Republican ever since the organization of the party. I have voted for every candidate for President from J. C. Fremont to the immortal Garfield; I will also vote for Blaine and Logan if I live, with all my soul, and all these years I have been devoted to that party which has carried us safely through many conflicts. I love the cause of Temperance. I am a Prohibitionist, and am interested in its cause, but now this Prohibition party is trying to-day to destroy and defeat the Republicans at the polls. What will they gain? Simply give their votes to the interests of the Democracy, a party which has not been the means of accomplishing one good reform in 30 years.

Now, Mr. Prohibitionist, as by this course you proclaim yourself to be my enemy, how then could you reasonably expect me, after you have given our cause to the Democracy by your narrowness of mind, to follow you for the single idea of Prohibition? No, sir, before I would follow you under any such circumstances, I would be anything else. Yes, even become a Democrat, but there is no fear of the latter. Your cause will not prosper under any such a delusion. Blaine will be inaugurated next March just the same as if you had never been born.

PROHIBITIONIST.

Genoa, O.

The Tariff the Great Issue in Ohio.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Having traveled over a good portion of Ohio in the last two weeks I have made it a point to observe closely the people I came in contact with. Being a traveling salesman from your City I am brought in close connection with business men, both Democrats and Republicans, and I find this to be the case, the all-absorbing question all over the State is the tariff. Mulligan letters, Blaine's marriage, Cleveland and the "widder," are lost sight of in the all-absorbing question of how the tariff is going to affect our great industries. Every one—merchant, mechanic, farmer and laboring man—is earnestly inquiring and investigating this question I find the feeling to be almost unanimous in favor of a protective policy. This information I glean from the class of men above mentioned and traveling salesmen, the latter of which are 90 per cent. Republican, of course. As a sample, a leading merchant in Piqua, O., (I can give his name if called on,) in discussing this question, says to me: "I am, and always have been a Democrat, but I cannot swallow the Free Trade fallacy as put forth in the teaching and tendencies of the Democratic party." Another instance, that occurred in Middletown, Butler County. A merchant asked me the question as to how I stood on the Tariff question. I gave him as a "reason of the hope that was in me," handling a line of goods (cutlery) that comes in direct competition with English wares. Remove the present tariff and our factories cannot compete with these goods. As a result the fires are darkened. My employers have no use for my services as salesman. A hundred or more mechanics, with me and other salesmen and our families, are turned out to seek other means (if possible) of support. This is only a sample of all the factories in the land. We now make a home market for the farmers' products. What then? is the question that strikes every man in the land. A farmer was standing by, (a Democrat of course in Butler County) began asking me questions evidently for information, as to the bearings of Free Trade on the farming interests. After we got through he says to me, I never looked at this question in this light before. "He went sad but thinking" thus it is among all classes. As you know I have been a Greenbacker, but since the Republican party has given us the silver dollar and forbidden the retirement of the greenback, and, above all, the decision of the Supreme Court that the greenback is a constitutional dollar, it fills the measure of my greenbacking; therefore, I am back by easy grades into the ranks of the Republican party shouting for Blaine and Logan, though at no time since '76 would I have failed to vote for my ideal of a statesman and genuine American, James G. Blaine. Ohio is good for from 15,000 to 20,000 the 14th ult. I base my figures on such instances as these: In Blanchester, O., 15 men that always voted the Democratic ticket have openly joined the Blaine and Logan Club in Wilmington, O. A prominent and leading lawyer is out making Republican speeches, all on account of the tariff. This County (Fayette) is good for from 300 to 400 increased majority, being a strong Republican County. In Clinton they tell me the same story; thus it goes.

J. A. HAIGH.

Washington C. H., Ohio.

APPEAL TO PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Colored People of Ohio and the Methodist Ministers of Philadelphia Put Themselves on Record.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 6—The following explains itself:

To the Republican voters now supporting Mr. St. John for the Presidency:

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of Ohio, speaking for ourselves and for the millions of our race throughout the country, desire to address you a friendly word of argument and entreaty. We are, without exception, friends of the temperance cause, total abstainers from intoxicating drink, and anxious to do all in our power to suppress the demoralizing traffic; but we realize that efforts now made in aid of the candidacy of St. John tend only to help the cause of Cleveland and Hendricks, and it is in fear of that result that we make this special appeal.

The triumph of the Democratic party at this time would largely undo the enfranchisement of the colored race, now so hopefully and successfully progressing. The candidates of the Democratic party throughout our entire struggle for freedom were stubbornly hostile to us. Mr. Hendricks, as a Senator from Indiana, did all in his power to defeat the thirteenth amendment, which decreed our emancipation, and afterwards carried his hostility so far as to vote against the right of colored men even to ride in the public horse-cars of the City of Washington. Gov. Cleveland, though not then in public position, was understood to be in thoro sympathy with the course which Mr. Hendricks so offensively carried out.

We have reason to believe that the temperance men who may be intending to vote for Mr. St. John are, in their convictions and in their past action, among the most earnest and most zealous of anti-slavery men, and our race cannot afford to lose their sympathy and support. They must see, if they will stop to examine the question in all its bearings, that the election of Cleveland and Hendricks would be a calamity of untold magnitude to the colored race and would roll back for many years the progress of enfranchisement and equal rights. All educational efforts in the South in behalf of our race would be suppressed. We should be remanded to subordination and offensive inferiority in all matters pertaining to the enjoyment of the simplest civil rights. We should be ground down under the hard pressure of an unrelenting public opinion, which, sustained by a Democratic national administration, would be ruthless and merciless in its treatment of our rights as men.

We beg you as friends of our race not to subject us to the great peril of these disastrous consequences.

We urge this upon you the more earnestly because we have not been able to see how the cause of temperance could be promoted by bringing into power those who have always been enemies of temperance. It cannot be that the friends of temperance find themselves under the necessity of largely undoing their own work as friends of freedom. It is in that view that we beg them to allow the national contest to proceed upon national issues and to give their aid as they heretofore have given it, to the Republican cause. The election of Blaine and Logan assures to the colored race the maintenance of equal rights as men, and we feel that we are justified in appealing to you and to Gov. St. John himself not to imperil our future by contributing to the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. We venture to impress upon you the very great importance of the October election as affecting the National result. A Republican vote on the 14th instant is worth far more than in November.

We might say more, but, without elaboration or argument, we content ourselves with offering you rather an earnest petition for your thoughtful consideration, and remain, very respectfully yours,

James Poindexter,
James Hall,
William Ward, sr.,
James S. Tyler,
Jeremiah Dickey,
Thomas Spencer,
J. F. Williams,
Richard Bucknor,
James Abrams,
Lyman Bowles,
Isaac Hooper,
Daniel Brown,
Thomas Bowles,
Andrew Redman,
Walter S. Thomas,
Willis Mitchell,
Henry D. Wiggins,
William Ward, jr.,
Dred Weaver,
W. H. Roney,
Charles Higginbotham,
John North,
William Scott,
George L. Hooper,
James Bowles,
Edward Smith,
Augustus Harris,
J. A. Thompson,
F. B. Roney, jr.,
and others.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—The Rev. J. D. Martin, a prominent Methodist Episcopal clergyman of this City, writes to the Press: "Your correspondent from Pittsburg gives the political complexion of the Pittsburg Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The majority for Blaine is very large." He then adds: "This is an indication of the Prohibition movement in the Methodist Church, where it is claimed to be the strongest. This is calculated to create an impression which I, as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, do not wish to prevail. Being personally acquainted with a majority of the ministers of the Pittsburg Conference, I can say that nine out of every 10 of them would be glad to cast their votes for Prohibition if they thought it would prevail. But they are not ready to cast their votes for St. John and by so doing injure the chances of Mr. Blaine."

The "Winning Ticket" Nominated by the Drummers.

The National Convention of Drummers of the United States was held at Louisville, Ky., on October 2. A great crowd was present and great enthusiasm prevailed. The following nominations were made: Permanent Chairman, O. A. Barton; Permanent Secretary, M. L. Baker; President of the United States, James Mulhatten, of Kentucky; Vice President, Z. T. Collier, of Ohio. A platform was adopted favoring the workingmen and drummers, Prohibition and opposing convict and Chinese labor as against free labor. The drummers claim to number in the United States 250,000, and claim they can each influence at least 20 votes and can thereby poll about 500,000 votes. It is their intention to wield their power and influence as such in the affairs of the Nation and be recognized as one of the great National parties.

Incendiary Fire at Braddock, Pa.—Maryland Iron Works in Ashes.

Fire started on the morning of October 3 at Braddock, Pa., corner of Eleventh and Railroad streets, consuming the whole block, 11 frame houses occupied as a saloon and dwellings. The fire originated in an unoccupied house next to the corner of Railroad street, and was the work of incendiaries, as a bundle of paper saturated with kerosene was discovered on the premises. During the progress of the fire great excitement prevailed, as at one time it was feared the whole town would go. Firemen and citizens worked, heroically, however, and succeeded in subduing the flames, after a loss of $25,000 was sustained. During the progress of the fire, while attempting to pull down a building, Timothy Cotter, aged 40, was struck on the head by a wire fire hook, and fatally injured. Last week an attempt was made to burn the same block, but the fire bugs were frightened off and the flames quenched with slight damage.

Resolutions of Paper Makers.

The writing-paper makers of Springfield, Mass., a branch of the National Paper Makers' Association, considered the question of reducing the production of fine papers, to counteract the bad influence on the market caused by the prohibition of the importation of foreign rags, which has increased the cost of paper stock. The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, We will not offer our paper for sale, or receive any orders therefor, except an advance price of from 1 to 2 cents per pound.

Resolved, Rather than sell our paper at less advance than that named in the foregoing resolution, we will lessen our production until the price of paper advances sufficiently to cover the extra cost of rags and other material.

Virginia Tobacco.

The inspectors of the different tobacco warehouses report the total inspections in Petersburg, Va., the past tobacco year ended October 1, 1884, have been 9,362 hogsheads, showing a decrease of 1,398 hogsheads compared with the same period the previous year. Total sales of loose tobacco, 4,636,002 pounds, a decrease this year over last year of 812,000 pounds. Stock on hand inspected, 1,526 hogsheads; stock for inspection, 12 hogsheads. In consequence of the protracted drouth much damage is being done the present tobacco crop.

The Cincinnati Jewelry Failure—A Deliberate Swindle.

The failure of Emil Dahlheimer & Co. jewelers of Cincinnati, has caused much excitement among the manufacturing jewelers of Boston, and A. H. C. Borough appears to have become involved to the extent of $20,000 to $30,000. From statements by those who are in position to know, including the manager of Dun's Mercantile Agency, it appears that the whole affair is a deliberately planned swindle. July 28 last Dahlheimer called at Dun's Mercantile Agency and made a showing to the effect he was worth from $20,000 to $30,000 in stocks and fixtures, and owed between $40,000 and $50,000, which was his whole indebtedness. He promised to substantiate the statement, but failed to do so. It has always been surmised that he was connected with Charles J. & Joseph Steinau, who recently failed, but he made positive denial. It has since been ascertained the denial was untrue. Among those in this city of whom he bought goods, and who have sent them, are J. C. Richardson, at Wood & Calwell, Williams, Hamilton & Co., Carey & Williams, John McClary, Charles S. Pine, W. R. Richards, Wm Butt and Babbitt & Cameron. He ordered largely from others, who fortunately have not sent goods. He bought mostly plated goods. It was reported to have been discovered lately that he wanted to buy goods heavily here, and almost simultaneously sell them out West, 10 per cent. below cost. One of the heaviest losers reported is John Etzenberger, of Attleborough.

The Bayfield Railroad Accident.

From the local offices of the Omaha Road, the following additional particulars of the railroad accident near Bayfield are learned. The train consisted of three flats and had a crew of 22 men, who were all riding on the engine and tender. The engine plunged into a washout, the boiler was staved in, and the escaping steam added to the horrors of the disaster. Every man but one was killed or injured—two, Mr. Johnson and McConnell, killed outright, and nine others badly scalded. The wounded were removed to Ashland, where four more died before morning, as follows: J. McCoy, conductor, Elroy; J. A. Rabbington, engineer, Altoona; S. Morris, fireman, and M. McCarthy. It is believed three more will die from scalding. Ten coffins were ordered from St Paul this morning, which indicates that the number of victims is even greater.

Sixty Feet Under Water.

A special from Elkton, Md, says: "Intelligence has reached here by telephone that caisson No. 9 of the Baltimore & Ohio bridge over the Susquehanna River at Frenchtown sunk at 8 o'clock on October 1, with 20 men under it, seven or eight of whom are supposed to have been drowned."

A bulletin displayed at the Telephone Exchange states that between six and nine men are imprisoned in the caisson, 60 feet under water. Air is being pumped in, and there is a possibility of effecting their rescue after the tide has fallen.

A special to Every Evening, dated Elkton, 12:56 P. M., says: "The seven men who were confined in caisson, were rescued at noon, at low tide, not one being in the least injured."

The Attempted Suicide of Gen. Throop.

There are no new developments in connection with the attempted suicide of Gen. William A. Throop. He is still at Harper hospital, Detroit, surrounded by his family and most intimate friends. He is receiving the closest attention from Dr. Gilbert, his family physician, and the hospital doctors. His business partner, Mr. Lapham, says that he cannot conceive of any motive that could have prompted the General to attempt his own life; still he has no doubt that he did do it. Their business relations have always been the pleasantest, and no trade complications have arisen to make Gen. Throop despondent.

Naval Academy.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., began the 40th schoolastic year on October 1. Capt. Francis M. Ramsey is Superintendent.

Publishers' Department.

A WATCH for $3.50

And the WEEKLY BLADE and Blaine's Portrait Thrown In.

The Waterbury Watch, a Splendid Portrait of Blaine, and the Weekly Blade for $3.50 to our Campaign Subscribers.

The BLADE has furnished thousands of its subscribers during the past two months with the Waterbury Watch. Out of the thousands sent not more than 100 have been found imperfect, and those have been promptly replaced as soon as they were returned to us.

Thousands of our campaign subscribers want a watch and want it now.

The price of the Waterbury Watch is $3.50, and it cannot be had anywhere for one cent less. It is impossible to get it anywhere for less than that money.

We will mail to any subscriber now on our books one of these watches, and send the BLADE one year, for the price of the watch alone, $3.50.

Which is to say, you can get the watch and the BLADE one year for the price of the watch alone.

Campaign and three-months subscribers can procure the watch now by remitting $3.50, and their subscriptions will be extended one year from the date of expiration. Thus, if your subscription expires December 11, 1884, we will on receipt of the price of the watch, $3.50, send you the watch and extend your subscription to December 11, 1885.

And further, campaign subscribers who send us $3.50 for the watch and the BLADE one year, *before November 4*, will receive, in addition, our beautiful portrait of JAMES G. BLAINE, the next President of the United States.

This combination of the portrait, with the watch and the BLADE, will only hold good till November 4.

We warrant the watch to be precisely as represented. It is a reliable time-piece, stem-winder, and is as good as any watch carried by anybody. All watches that do not perform as guaranteed will be replaced immediately.

Lady Agents Wanted

To introduce and sell Dr. Linguist's Spinal Health Corsets. Apply to DR. LINGUIST SPINAL CORSET CO., 412 Broadway, N. Y.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A Book for Women and Girls.

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A Book Which Should be in Every Family.

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Toledo, Ohio.

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AMERICAN MOVEMENT,
Stem Winding Watch WITH CHAIN AND CHARM,
For Only $5.00!!!
JEWELERS PUZZLED AND ASTONISHED!!!

A LIMITED NUMBER of our CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOVEMENT STEM WINDING WATCHES will be sold to the READERS OF THIS PAPER at only $5.00 each; with each Watch we will also send a beautiful CHAIN and CHARM. We are induced to make this sacrifice knowing that any one ordering a Watch will be so highly pleased that he will continue to be a regular customer, and buy other jewelry from us as shown in Illustrated Catalogue, that we send with each Watch. We guarantee these Watches to be PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS; the works are of AMERICAN MAKE, celebrated for their excellence the world over, and as they are STEM-WINDING they are thoroughly protected from the dirt and dust a key-winding watch is daily exposed. The face is covered with SOLID CUT CRYSTAL the case is finished with ROYAL GOLD, the best substitute for gold ever discovered. It puzzles jewelers to tell that it is not SOLID GOLD, even by the chemical test, as it will STAND ACID and resembles gold very closely. They are suitable for use on RAILROADS, STEAMERS and all other places where ACCURATE TIME is required.

We have received many testimonials from PROFESSIONAL MEN, SCHOOL TEACHERS, MECHANICS, FARMERS, YOUNG MEN and LABORERS, who are using the Watch. In fact we GUARANTEE the WATCH AND WILL REFUND the MONEY if you are not perfectly satisfied after receiving it. Wishing to immediately place one of these valuable watches in every locality in the United States and Canada, we make the following offer.

OUR GRAND OFFER. ON RECEIPT OF $5.00 AND THIS ADVERTISEMENT, we hereby agree to forward by REGISTERED MAIL, to any address, all charges pre-paid, one of the above described Watches, a beautiful Gold Plated Chain with a handsome Crystal Charm attached, all securely packed in a Silk Lined Case, providing your order is received on or before JANUARY 1st, 1885.

We can only send out a LIMITED NUMBER of these Watches at price named, and in order to protect ourselves from jewelers and speculators ordering in large numbers, we will insert this advertisement in THIS PAPER BUT ONE TIME, hence require you to CUT IT OUT and send to us with your order, that we may know you are entitled to the benefit of this offer.

Under no circumstances will we send MORE THAN ONE WATCH AT ABOVE PRICE, to any one person, and if others are desired we will furnish them at regular prices. If you do not want a watch yourself, you can sell it to some neighbor and make a handsome profit. Many of our agents sell these watches at from $15 to $25. We will mail you Catalogues at the same time we send watch, and feel sure that you will be so HIGHLY PLEASED that you will exhibit Catalogues and Watch to your friends, thus ASSISTING us in selling OTHER GOODS of STANDARD QUALITY which we manufacture from new and original designs, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Our firm is known all over the country, and we always do just as we say we will. We refer you to any Bank or Express Company in this city. If you do not order at once PRESERVE THIS ADVERTISEMENT FOR FUTURE USE. ORDER BEFORE JANUARY 1st. Send Money by Registered Letter, P. O. Money Order, or Draft. Address,

W. H. SIZER & CO., 7 & 9 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

WATCH
CHAIN
AND
CHARM
ONLY
$5.00

If You Propose Buying a Windmill
Get Full Information of the
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If you want the agency for the best windmill investigate the MERITS OF THE CHAMPION. Every mill fully warranted and ALWAYS gives satisfaction. Twenty years' experience in the manufacture of Pumps and Windmills. A 10-ft mill will pump from 50 to 300 barrels of water every 24 hours; it will operate a pump in a well 150 feet deep. We also manufacture the Star Wood Pumps, Wood Tubing 1½ to 5-inch Bore, 5-inch Bore Wood Pumps especially for pumping whey. Iron Pumps for wells of any depth. Iron Pipe and Fittings, Round and Long Water Tanks, Boss Sickle Grinder, Pleasure Boats, etc. Good Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory. Send for catalogue. POWELL & DOUGLAS, Waukegan, Ill., U. S. A.

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CIVIALÉ REMEDIAL AGENCY,
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In these days of over-civilization, Hot house Development of the Passions the Race for Wealth, Strain, Overwork, Youthful Abuse, Excesses & the like,

Men Grow Old Too Fast!

Young men, instead of being robust, vigorous and ambitious are weak, nervous and debilitated. Men in the very prime of Life find themselves practically unsexed and impotent.

There is a CERTAIN CURE for this,

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Painless, Absolutely Harmless, Prompt and Permanent. VARICOCELE as promptly cured. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, 3 stamps.

CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L.S.L.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
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Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

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A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. TENTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS K, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, October 14, 1884—173d Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.

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1	do	do	25,000
1	do	do	10,000
2	PRIZES OF	$6000	12,000
5	do	2000	10,000
10	do	1000	10,000
20	do	500	10,000
100	do	200	20,000
300	do	100	30,000
500	do	50	25,000
1000	do	25	25,000
	APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9	Approximation Prizes of	$750	6,750
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9	do do	250	2,250
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For further information write clearly, giving full address. Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to

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POSTAL NOTES and ordinary letters by Mail or Express (all sums of $5 and upwards by Express at our expense) to

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or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY

for tickets or further information of the above Lottery address,

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Amounts of $5 and over, by express at my expense

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We have made a Specialty since 1877 of giving as Premiums to those who get up clubs or purchase Tea and Coffee in large quantities, Dinner and Tea Sets, Gold Band Sets, Silverware, etc. Teas of all kinds, from 30 to 75 cents per pound. We do a very large Tea and Coffee business, besides sending out from 60 to 90 Club Orders each day. Silver-Plated Castors as Premiums with $5, $7 and $10 orders. White Tea-Sets with $10 orders. Decorated Tea Sets with $15. Gold Band or Moss-Rose Sets of 44 pieces, or Dinner Sets of 106 pieces with $20 orders, and a HOST of other premiums. Send us postal and mention this Publication, and we will send you full PRICE AND PREMIUM LIST. Freight charges average 75 cents per 100 lbs. GREAT LONDON TEA CO., 811 Washington street, Boston.

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Prof. F. C. Fowler, whose medical card has appeared in our columns for many years, is a most reliable and successful Specialist, one whose remedies are heartily endorsed by the entire medical profession of the country. Young, middle-aged and old men who are suffering from nervous debility, weakness of the generative organs and loss of manly vigor will do well to consult him. A package of his remedies for the cure of the above-mentioned diseases will be forwarded, securely sealed, on receipt of $3. His valuable treatise on disorders and diseases of the sexual organs, also, the particulars of a speedy and permanent home cure, will be mailed (sealed), free of charge, to all who desire it. Address PROF. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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The Blaine & Cleveland Trick Watch Charm

A good representation of each Candidate made of hard metal and gold plated, 1 1-4 inches long, can be worn on the Watch Chain, by pressing a spring in the heel of the candidate he thumbs his nose and performs other amusing antics which make the crowd roar with delight. Every one wants one, and will buy one when offered for sale; one agent sold 300 the first day out. Sample sent upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps, or 1 doz. post-paid for $1.00. State which candidate is wanted. Order at once so as to secure the first sales, thereby controlling them in your vicinity. Address HOME MF'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass.

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NERVE ROTATION REMEDIES trial package, 10c. postage; $1 a box; Real cure for Nervous Debility, Night and Urine losses, Decay of Manhood, Memory, Self-Confidence, Strength, Health. Dr. WHITTIER, 3151 Rhodes ave., Chicago, Ill.

70 Chromo Cards and Tennyson's Poems mailed for 10 one-cent stamps. Acme Mfg. Co., Ivoryton, Conn.

50 Golden and Silvered Beauties, Motto, Hand Holding Flowers, etc. CARDS, with name, 10c. Present free with each pack. Bradley & Co., North Haven, Conn.

SOMETHING NEW! Useful and beautiful Combination pocket Match Safe and Cigar Cutter, elegantly nickel plated and handsomely engraved; every smoker should have one of these little beauties. Sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of 50c. C. J. Rabanus, 785 Chapel St., New Haven, Ct.

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WANTED—LADIES THAT CAN KNIT, CROCHET or do fancy work, to make goods for our trade at their homes in City or country; $3 to $10 weekly easily made at our business; goods sent by mail any distance. Send 10 cents, silver or stamps, for sample, postage and particulars. HUDSON MF'G CO., 265 Sixth Avenue, New York.

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A BEAUTIFUL
ENGRAVED ALUMINUM GOLD LOCKET

absolutely given away. We wish to obtain the names of the leading political men in every city, town and village in the U.S. and in order to do so, we make the following liberal offer. ANY LADY who will cut this out and mail to us along with the names of 5 of the leading politicians in their town—Men known to be intelligent, having the best interests and welfare of their country at heart, and are good and worthy citizens, we will send by return mail this ELEGANT ENGRAVED LOCKET same shape and size as cut, containing photographs of Blaine and Logan. SEND 36 cts P. O. STAMPS to help pay postage, packing and advertising expenses. This locket is exact imitation of a ladies STEM WINDING WATCH. The Photographs can be removed and others inserted. This offer is made to LADIES ONLY, as we prefer their judgment in the selection of names. We are HEADQUARTERS for all kinds of Campaign goods—Badges, Caps, Torches, Pictures, Transparencies, etc., and want Agents to sell our goods. Terms and circulars free. Any man or woman, boy or girl, can make from $3 to 10 A DAY selling our CAMPAIGN BADGES. We furnish them at $3 $5 $7 and $9 per gross. They retail readily at 10, 15 and 25 cts. each. We manufacture 15 different designs SEND 25 cts. P. O. stamps for samples of our popular styles. Address, WARREN MFG. CO., 9 Warren St., N.Y.

FREE TO ANY LADY reader of this paper who will agree to show our catalogue and price list of Rubber Goods to their friends and try to influence sales for us. We will send you free, post-paid two full sized LADIES' GOSSAMER RUBBER WATER PROOF GARMENTS, as samples, and one of our handsome Colorell Covers 64 page Catalogues with wholesale price list showing how you can make a nice profit right at home. Send 24 cents in stamps to pay postage, packing, etc. Cut this out and send it to BABCOCK & CO., Centerbrook, Conn.

ALL FOR 20 cts. We will send free with our Album of 80 Elegant Golden Colored Transfer Pictures, 26 New Fancy Work Patterns, 16 Pictures of Public Men, 16 Pictures of Handsome Women, 40 Popular Songs, new, 19 Magic Tricks, 30 Popular Parlor Games, 17 Amusing Experiments, 50 Riddles, Enigmas, and Charades, 9 Illustrations, 36 Practical Cooking Receipts, 29 Ways to make Money at Home, 100 Autograph Sentiments, all sent for 20c. silver or stamps; 7 for $1. Send at once. HYDE PUB. CO., Box 438, Hyde Park, Mass.

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CARDS 20 Hidden Name 10 cts. 6 packs 50c., your name hidden by hand holding flowers on each. 50 New Imported Embossed Chromos 15c 4 packs 50 cts. (not embossed edge as on those advertised for 10c. but each flower &c. completely embossed) New '85 Sample Book, Illustrated Premium List &c., sent FREE with each order. CAPITOL CARD CO., Hartford, Conn.

YOUR NAME on 50 all Hidden Name and Embossed Chromo Cards 10c.; They are Beauties; 6 packs and Rolled Gold Ring 60c.; 10 packs and Four Blade Pearl Handle Knife $1. Agent's Outfit 10c. Address Hub Card Co., Boston, Mass.

MEN WANTED to travel and sell goods to dealers. No peddling from house to house. $90 a month, hotel and traveling expenses paid. Monarch Novelty Co., 174 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

CARDS. 50 Best Chromo Cards, name on in New Style Type, 100 Selections for Autograph Albums, 10 New Games, 100 Latest Songs, 6 Samples & price list all for 15c. 6 p'ks and Plated Ring free, for 60c. Agents wanted. Nelson Card Co., Waltham, Mass.

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EMPLOYMENT AT HOME or to Travel. State which preferred; also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Business honorable, permanent, and easily operated. Write us. SLOAN & CO., 306 George Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

RUPTURE Absolutely Cured in 30 to 90 Days by Dr Pierce's Pat. Magnetic Elastic Truss. Warranted ONLY ELECTRIC TRUSS in world. Entirely different from all others. Perfect Retainer; worn with ease and comfort night and day. Cured the famous Dr. J. Simms of N.Y. and hundreds others. Illus. pamp. free MAGNETIC ELASTIC TRUSS CO. 133 MADISON ST. CHICAGO.

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A natural, healthy, permanent DEVELOPMENT given to such portions of the human form as may have lost or never attained desirable dimensions. Original, successful methods of self-treatment. Results as sure and healthful as development of muscle by athletic exercise—in compliance with the same laws. Full explanations, references, etc., mailed in plain sealed envelope. Address Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

LADIES
"ANTI-CORPULENE PILLS"—Positively reduce Superfluous Flesh 15 lbs. a Month. They cause no sickness, contain no poison, and never fail. Full particulars, 4 cents.
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EMPLOYMENT FOR WOMEN.

We want to employ one capable lady in every County in the United States, to whom we can give employment that will net, earn them at least $2 a day, and as much more as they develop skill. Employment absolutely respectable, and results certain. Full particulars sent on receipt of application by postal card. It costs nothing to get particulars Address a postal card to

F. T. LANE, Toledo, O.
Refers to the Toledo Blade Company.

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Prepared expressly for art work in outline. This silk will not split or fray, working, and is durable both in color and texture. Sold by enterprising dealers in a great variety of colors. For heavy outlines is best adapted for work use No. 1000. The Size No. 500, for finer work which will require Blue and Pink. Samples, Brown, Old Gold, Gold-Yellow (No. 5) sent on receipt of three 3-cent stamps with our latest Knitting NONOTUCK SILK CO., Florence, Mass.

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper, write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

WHAT TO WEAR.

It is a great thing for a woman, to be prettily and becomingly dressed, to have color, style and material exactly what they should be, adapted to the individual, and looking as if the dress belonged to her almost as much as the beautiful, shining feathers belong to the birds of the air, or the glossy fur to the ermine and the mink. It is no wonder that the question of what to wear is an all absorbing one, so much so as to sometimes crowd out duties of vital importance, because so much of woman's success in a business life as well as in a purely social one, depends upon its answer.

No doubt many of you will be ready to cavil with me upon that last assertion, but you must understand exactly what I mean, and also be willing to take things as they are in this world, not as they ought to be. Good work always commands a price, but this price is often enhanced by a pleasant personal appearance and winning address that brings the sunshine with the presence of the workwoman. Dress has much to do with the matter, hence the importance it possesses in the eyes of the most sensible of women, even while they recognize the fact that it does not make nor mar the character. Its beauty or becomingness does not depend upon the richness of material, but upon the good taste of the wearer, the artistic sense of the fitness of things, and that neatness without which the richest garments fail to please, or to add to the good looks of the wearer.

It is this universal desire to look well, to have the influence that pretty dress gives, to which may be attributed the slow progress which dress reform makes. Even while acknowledging its absolute necessity, women hesitate to make any abrupt departure from the dress ordained for their sex. They can not face the sneers and jests, the curiosity and ridicule that the adoption of a really comfortable and healthy garb would be sure to bring forth. Even ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, independent in thought and action as she is, discarded the Bloomer costume, and she gives her experience in the following words:

"I wore the dress for two years and found it a great blessing. What a sense of liberty I felt in running up and down stairs, with my hands free to carry whatsoever I would. What an emancipation from little petty vexations, trammels and annoyances every hour of the day. Yet such is the tyranny of custom that, to escape constant observation, criticism, ridicule, persecution, mobs, one after another of us gladly went back to the old slavery, and sacrificed freedom to repose. I have never wondered since that the Chinese women allow their daughters' feet to be encased in iron shoes, nor that the Hindoo widows walk calmly to the funeral pyre."

There it is. These reformers though rejoicing in the freedom which this style of dress bestowed upon them, deliberately went back to the skirts, tied up the legs that were given them to walk with in the heavy robes, and go hobbling through life with the rest of us. They are not to be blamed. Until the feeling in regard to the matter becomes wide-spread, so much so as to make the demand absolute that Fashion shall contrive a pretty garb which shall be at the same time sensible, women will continue to wear the bonds of heavy skirts; will go on dragging themselves into the misery of weak backs and aching heads, will deprive themselves of the freedom of locomotion which their fathers, brothers and friends enjoy. And these same fathers, brothers and friends, who wonder why the women of their households are always ailing, would be the first to object to a style of dress that would bring health and vigor.

In a little pamphlet entitled "What's the Matter?" by Celia B. Whitehead, she says:

"A man gives as his reason for objecting to the American costume, that "he does not like to see a woman expose her lower limbs," and so would have her dress in such a way as to oblige him to turn his head away when she goes up stairs or enters a carriage. I have heard of bosh. I do not know exactly what it is, but it seems as if it might be a good name for such stuff."

"A Turk or Chinaman may "not like" to see woman unveiled in the street. This prejudice and the other both have root in the same pestiferous mud. Let it once be granted that woman has the same right to see and be seen, the same right to walk unhindered, the same right to the use of all her organs and faculties that man has, and where now rank weeds grow, and reptiles crawl and hiss, shall be blooming gardens and singing birds. In so far as woman is denied any of these privileges she is a slave."

The author has discussed the whole matter in an extremely spirited manner, laying the ill health of woman entirely to the way in which she dresses. While I think there are other things—which I have discussed in "Health and Beauty"—that need remedy and reform as well as in dress, I am in entire accord with her as to the vital necessity of a change in this direction.

I know by the numerous letters which I receive that many of the members of our HOUSEHOLD are awake to the importance of this reform. They are ailing; housework is a burden; the days drag wearily on and the weight of duties grows heavier every day. Now I suggest to those who have the spirit and independence to take that one step forward, to make a working costume to wear until their dishes are washed, their rooms swept, beds made, dinner out of the way, and then it can be hung away in the closet, and the usual home dress donned for the afternoon and evening. Have the underclothing made as I directed in "Health and Beauty." Then have a pair of Turkish trowsers, which, as you know, are full and buttoned around the ankle. For Winter use let these be of warm material, or if of wash goods, wear something under that will give the necessary warmth. This will be the more necessary because I want you to have no skirts on except that of the dress, and that only long enough to reach just below the knees. Have this full and sewed to the belt of the waist, so that the whole garment will be in one. Those of you who have seen bathing suits will know what I mean. Such a dress would be exactly like those worn on the sea shore to go in bathing. They may be as pretty as you choose to make them in a simple way, but with no drapings to add to the weight.

Of course you will feel strange at first, and imagine that you look like a guy, but never mind. If your husband objects, wait until after breakfast and he is off to work or business before putting it on. Just try it and see if you cannot get along twice as fast, and not be more than half as tired. See if you you do not go up stairs and down with quarter the effort. See if your back does not ache less and your head get clearer. Of course the good effects will not be apparent at once, though the first wearing will show how much easier you can work than in skirts.

I do not expect many of you will do this. It is too radical a change, even though you see the necessity of a dress reform, and though you need not wear the costume except during the hours when you will be alone. But a few [illegible] enough to follow out my suggestions. When they have done so, and given it a fair trial, let them write the result to the HOUSEHOLD.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Photograph Receiver.—Materials. Piece of plush 8 ins. wide and 18 ins. long. Another piece of the same width and long enough to cut into four overlapping pieces which will nearly cover the first piece when laid on it. Silk or silesia to line the whole. Brass banner rod and cord to hang it up by. Cut from pasteboard the foundation of the back 7½ ins. wide and 17½ long. Cut the lower end in squares measuring an inch and a half each way. Cover with the plush and line it. Cut the tops of the four pieces in squares of the same size. Cover these with plush velvet or satin upon each of which has been painted or embroidered some pretty design. Line them and then sew them overlapping each other firmly to the back. Then fasten them to the banner rod and put on the cord to hang it up by.

This may be varied according to the taste of the maker. The ornamentation of the flaps may be applique figures, and the covering may be of different colors.

Receptacle for Soiled Linen.—Take a cracker barrel, line it with paper muslin, and on the outside cover it with cretonne laid in box-plaits. Around the top finish with a lambrequin or turkey red, putting a tassel on each point. Cover the lid with cretonne and put a full plaiting of the same around the edge. For the handle on top, use an old trunk handle or a strip of stiff leather covered with cretonne. Some one try this and reply.—MRS. S. M. H., Box 39, Milford, Neb.

Suggestions.—I will tell you how I make my best bedroom window look pretty, and it was so cheap. I took cheese cloth, two strips to reach to the floor, sewed a strip four inches wide of turkey red on the four long sides, put a strip of red at the top, gathered and hung up, then a strip of cheese cloth over in a sort of lambrequin, gathered the center, plaited the sides and pinned embossed pictures on. I think it very pretty. Tie back with red. I took two small wooden boxes, say 2x2 feet, covered three sides with cloth, covered the top and other side with crash at a shilling a yard, which I worked with red zephyr, feather stitched. They made very pretty foot-stools. Can anyone tell what will take iron rust from cloth?—MRS. ED. STOKES, Mitchell, Ia.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over; sl, slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, double crochet; ch st, chain stitch; cl ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r c, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble; sh c short crochet.

CORRECTION.—I send the corrections of a tidy pattern that appeared some time ago in the BLADE. My corrections are as follows: 1st row—k 3—k 3 tog—k 1—o—k 1—o—k 1—o—n. 3d row—n—o—n—k 1—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n. 5th row—n—k 2—o—k 3—o—k 2—n. 7th row—n—k 1—o—k 5—o—k 1—n. 9th row—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n. 11th row—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—k 3 tog—o—k 1. 13th row—k 1—o—k 3—n—k 4—o. 15th row—k 1—o—n—o—n—o—n—o—k 1. 17th row—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—n—o—n—k 1—o. 19th row—k 2—o—k 2—n—n—k 2—o—k 1. 21st row—k 3—o—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—k 2. 23d row—k 1—n—o—k 1—o—n—n—o—k 1—o—n. 25th row—n—o—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—k 1—o—n. 27th row—k 1—n—k 2—o—k 1—o—k 2—n—k 1. 11 stitches for each pattern. Every alternate row purled.—MARY A. RICHARDS, Northboro, Iowa.

Crocheted Shawls.—Materials: White Shetland floss; about one pound. Make a chain of loose stitches the required length, and crochet 31 shells, consisting of six bars each, at easy intervals. This forms the length of center or foundation. It is to be 20 shells in width, and will be a long not square shawl. When the 31st shell is completed make a half shell, three bars of d c, and turn the work over. Make each shell loop in, sideways, over all the stitches that fasten the completed shells, to the preceeding row, by doubling up the work, or taking up a fold with the left hand. This gives the shell the appearance of having been made on the under side, and drawn through, spreading out like a fan, and it makes a beautiful center for tidies, afghans, etc.

Border for upper edge: A row of small squares, looped in between each bar of the last row of shells, form a pretty beaded edge. Border for each end: Six rows of open squares, alternating with rows of filled squares. Border for lower edge: Two rows of open squares, with one row of filled squares between.

To fill the squares, make a loop to pass from the chain below, over the needle, back and forth three or four times, and then draw a loop through them all, forming a close, short bunch of unknitted floss, fastened by a tight loop at the top of the chain. It should be very loose, and one bunch should be made in the center of each square of the row. When these are completed tie a fringe of 12 strands of the floss, five inches long, when finished, comb each tassel of the fringe a little at the end, so as to form a point, and let the fringe be tied to the open squares on each end, so as to form a point, and let the fringe be tied to the open squares on each end and lower edge of the shawl. Make all the work loose and fluffy, as the shells lap over each other and look heavy otherwise. This makes a very beautiful shawl, and those who make shells in the old style can readily do these after a few trials.

I would like to say a few words in kind greeting to my many friends of the HOUSEHOLD. This is my first visit for many months, during which time the columns of the HOUSEHOLD have been eagerly watched and many valuable communications noted from those I claim as personal friends. Those who are making point lace under my instructions may congratulate themselves that it is still increasing in popularity, and will be appropriate for all dressy occasions for years to come, as in the past. One of the newest designs for collars costs 75 cents. Other articles are proportionately dear. The combination of Duchess and point in the newest styles are very elegant. A number of my lace patterns and German magazines, *Die Modenwelt*, are yet scattered here and there among my HOUSHEOLD friends. Will they please return them, as my collection is quite valuable, and I very much wish to preserve it entire!

"Mrs. Dr. Ball," please tell us about your success in silk culture for the present season. I was very much interested in your last.

Young ladies who have ventured out on the prairies of the great West to take up claims, please let me hear from you in the HOUSEHOLD. I particularly wish to hear from those who live where there is good land yet unclaimed, in a good climate. Those who live on treeless plains may send for some of my giant sunflower seeds this Fall to shade their homes, and when growing above the roof, they may imagine them to be moderate sized trees, besides the profit from feeding the seeds to poultry is quite an item. Only a few can be spared for the bare claims, however, and none others need apply.—LIBBIE RANSOM, Randall Road, Niagara Co., N. Y.

Correspondence.

DOING UP SHIRTS.—In the first place it is of the greatest importance that the shirt, or shirts, should be well washed and thoroly dry before starching. Procure at your drug store 15 cents' worth of spermaceti and 10 cents' worth of white wax; melt together by slow fire. For three or four shirts take a good tablespoonful of starch; dissolve in about half a teacupful of cold water. Be sure that your water is boiling in tea-kettle. Place your dish (a tin one is best, but be sure and not let the starch stand in it if the tin is off) upon the stove, pour boiling water in until it thickens, stirring briskly, have ready and put in a piece of the spermaceti and wax about the size of a filbert and a pinch of salt. Stir all the while this is dissolving, then remove from the fire and stir in immediately a few drops of liquid bluing, just enough to make it a light blue. Cover or else stir every minute or two to keep scum from covering until you can bear your hands in it. Have your shirt wrong side out, dip in the starch until wet, then straighten out bosom and rub between the hands, one on right side and other on wrong, until every bit is thoroly wet. Do not wring at all. A slight squeezing while removing from starch before rubbing is all that is necessary. Hang in hot sun or by hot fire and dry quickly.

When thoroly dry make a little thin cold starch; a teaspoonful of starch would be plenty for a pint of water. Roll up very tight, let lay about one hour. When ready to iron turn right side out, not before. Iron back, sleeves, cuffs, and band around neck first; last the front and bosom, which be sure and iron dry. Do not iron pleat down but iron under it first and then you can easily lift it.

This will shine as much as a great many like, but if you wish a regular laundry polish have ready a very hot polishing iron (mine is rough on the bottom, something like an overshoe). Having your shirt still on the iron board take a wet cloth and pass over one half your bosom just enough to dampen the least mite. Now bear on hard and run polisher over the dampened part, then finish the other half the same; lastly raise the plaits and crease with the flat-iron around the edge of the bosom and up and down the [illegible] plaits. This starch, of course, does as well for colored cuffs or anything else, only to be made thinner. There are a great many things which will have to be learned by experience about doing up starched clothes.

I hope this will be useful to "Bessie" and many others. I should be pleased to hear what success she has.—D. E. W., Box 208, Lake Geneva, Wis.

PEDAGOGISM.—"Sweet Pea," I fully indorse your opinions as expressed in the HOUSEHOLD of September 4, and I do not believe you are wearing "blue specs" when you are viewing this subject, for I too have trod in the young pedagog's pathway and found it all "roses and sunshine." I taught my first school when I was but 16 years old, and in my home school too, at that, where I had obtained almost all my education, and had associated with the scholars all my life, and I am ashamed to say it, but I will have to acknowledge that I had been one of the *bad* scholars too. Thus, you will see, I commenced my career as a school teacher under very unfavorable circumstances, and I am glad to say, without wishing to boast of it, I did not make an entire failure, as I was expected by older teachers to do, but, upon the other hand, came nearer making a success of my "first term" than even *I* had expected.

My opinion is, a person will find trouble enough through life, in battling with the difficulties he or she meets with, especially if they expect to follow the avocation of teaching, even should they not buckle on the armor until they are "out of their teens." But circumstances surrounding us are not alike with each, and sometimes we are compelled to commence the battle of life at quite a premature age, and when such may be the case, "we should each one do with our might what our hands find to do."

In regard to the difficulties that the teachers have to encounter and overcome, it is a deplorable fact that the worst ones are those caused by the perversity of the parents, and I see no way to overcome this evil, except for the teachers, one and all, to agitate this question in every way it is possible, and point out to the public their faults and errors, and explain to them how their acts affect the welfare of their children, and the success and happiness of their instructors.

Although I am not at the present time enrolled among that unappreciated class known as pedagogs, still my warmest sympathies accompany them in their work, and I hope that you will excuse a "bachelor friend" for speaking "out of order," (as I suppose this department belongs to the ladies), and as atonement I will send my explanation of "What became of the other cent?"

I will abreviate boys b. and apples a. Two b. sell 60 a. each, one selling 30. One b. sells his a. 2 for 1c. and receives 15c.; the other b. sells his 3 for 1c. and receives 10c. Both together receive 25c. The next day one b. says he alone will sell 60 a. at the same rate as they both did the day before—viz: 5 a. for 2c.; he does so, but receives only 24c. What became of the missing cent?

Solution—In the first place the third b. did not sell his apples at the same rate that the first two did theirs. As the first b. sold 2 a. for one c, he sold at the rate of ½c; and the second b. sold 5 a. for one c, then he sold at the rate of ⅓c each, then they two taken together sold two a. for ⅓ and ½c—⅚c or at an average rate of 5-12 c each, or 60 a. for 25c. Whereas the third b. sold his a. 5 for two c, or at the rate of 2-5 c each or 60 a. for 24c, and at a loss of 1c on the lot. Therefore the difference in the average retail price each day, which you will observe on the first day was 5-12 c each, and on the second day was only 2-5 c each, or a difference of 1-60 c each, which equals 1c on 60 a.

The moral to this is: Never pay for experience, when practical education is better and costs much less.—E. W. J., Metea, Ind.

BURDENS.—The ship without a ballast is at the mercy of the waves, and in danger of being wrecked on rocky coasts. So these human vessels on the sea of life unless ballasted, are in danger. These weights of care and sorrow are given to steady us during our voyage. Why not bravely bear them? The young forest tree is strengthened by the Wintry blast. The fire furnace heat separates the dross from the pure gold. So the heart of man will be purified by the cleansing fires of affliction if he will but patiently endure them.

But the wail comes up: "I cannot endure all my burdens." No, dear friends, alone we cannot bear them. We must go to the Helper of all laden ones, and he will help us. And after a while the sunlight will come. Even if the sunlight of earth's happiness never dawns on us, that of heaven surely will. Let me say with the Quaker poet:

> "The clouds which rise with thunder, slake
> Our thirsty souls with rain;
> The blow most dreaded falls to break
> From off our limbs a chain;
> And wrongs of man to man but make
> The love of God more plain.
> As through the shadowy lens of even
> The eye looks farthest into heaven;
> On gleams of star and depths of blue
> The glaring sunshine never knew."

—MISS ROYCE, Kingsville, O.

A RARE BIRD.—I have been much interested in the HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT, and would like to tell its many readers about my pet bird. It is a brown thrush of rare beauty and wisdom. I have tamed him myself, and trained him to come at my call and to do many tricks. He if told, will slip up on anyone's shoulder and pick the ear then dart away as quickly as possible, only to repeat the act as long as he is bidden to do so. He is a delightful singer, an early Spring songster, and this Summer he has had the privilige of leaving us to join his numerous comrades in the grove. He flies out to the grove at daybreak, and remains in sight nearly all day, singing and warbling, among the branches of the trees. Often at midday he comes indoors to get a drink, and he acts happy to see us. He will fly to one and another until he gets tired, then he goes into his (large) cage, and rests awhile. After taking a nap, with his head under his wing, he chirps for us to open the screen doors, and away he goes to the garden, or grove, or sits upon the house, barn or wind pump, and sings most delightfully until evening, when he returns to his cage to sit upon his perch and whistle a sweet, low note till he goes to sleep in serene contentment.

We have a cat and he fears that bird as if it were a tiger. So you see we can train even a treacherous cat.

Now I wish some one would tell me what to do with him while he is molting. His feathers are bright and glossy, yet he seems stupid, and has sores under his wings. I fear he has chigars.

I live on Smoky River Valley, McPherson County, Kan., near the picturesque little Village Lindsburg, on Smoky River, which is so nestled in among high hills that it can be seen only at a short distance, except from the hills. The roads over these hills and along these valleys are excellent. They cannot be excelled for smoothness and beauty. This is a healthy and beautiful country to live in, and after telling you that our only daughter was taken away from us by a preacher and is now living in peace and quietude in all ministerial glory, I am sure you will forgive me for telling you how well I love my brown thrush, for he is my only company except my husband and one son.—BROWN THRUSH.

Inquiries.

I am going to housekeeping very soon, and I wish the Editor, or some of the readers of the HOUSEHOLD, would please tell me how to make the curtains for the windows to the sitting room. I want some thing cheap, but will look cosy enough to keep "hubby" at home. Should the windows and mantel lambrequin match? What would be the most stylish to make them out of, and how shall I hang those that go to the windows?

Now please tell me how to make a pretty table-cover. I wish to make it out of cloth.

Can I get Miss Bouton's "Fancy Work and House Decoration," yet? If so, I would like to purchase it.—BROWN EYES.

If you want light, airy-looking curtains that will wash, get a pretty striped scrym. If dark, cretonne is pretty.

The mantel and window lambrequins or valance need not necessarily match. It is entirely a matter of choice. The colors should be such as are harmonious.

Felt with plush band and fringe is pretty and not expensive. The valance is more fashionable now than the lambrequin. They should be hung on poles.

You can get Miss Bouton's pamphlet on "Fancy Work and House Decoration" by sending 25 cents to her. You will find different kinds of table covers described there. —ED.

What will make my complexion clear and white? Is there any recipe that will keep the hair from growing too low on the forehead and face, and also is there anything that will render the flesh a few pounds less and not prove injurious to the health? OHIO GIRL.

Good health and proper care of the skin will make the best complexion.

We know of nothing to keep the hair from growing low on the forehead, except to continually brush it back.

By following the rules in "Health and Beauty" for that purpose you can do so.—ED.

Will some member of the HOUSEHOLD tell me what makes my geranium leaves turn yellow and decay? Why is there not more said about flowers and plants in the HOUSEHOLD? It is complete in everything else. Would any sister send me any slips from her plants?—GOLDEN SLIPPER.

Some time ago "Meadow Lark" said she would tell how to make your own perfume of any flower desired. I would request her to tell me how to make perfumery of roses.—JESSIE SHOEMAKER, DeWitt, Ia.

Can any one in the HOUSEHOLD tell where I can get catalpa and mulberry seed to grow trees from, also how they should be planted?

Will some one tell me how to rid my cabbage and peas of little green worms?—MRS. D. G.

Can any one of the HOUSEHOLD tell me what kind of wax to ask for to wax leaves? Also how to do cyclone stitch?—J. W.

Will some one please tell what will take milldew out of white goods.—MARY A. HERRICK, Eustis, Florida.

Can any one tell me, through the columns of the BLADE, what will stop the ears discharging; also, if there is anything for deafness?—MRS. L. A. EDGERTON.

Please settle a dispute in etiquet: When your host or hostess asks you which part of a fowl you prefer, which is the proper way, to state your choice in a polite manner, or to say either, and let them choose for you? —COUNTRY GIRL.

If you *have* a choice it is certainly proper for you to state it if you are asked. If you have not, say so, and take what is given. —ED.

I notice an inquiry in the HOUSEHOLD for a recipe for ginger cookies, such as you buy. I have not seen the answer yet. I would like to have it, also one for crackers that you buy in the store, but not sweet ones. Can any one give the desired recipes?—BLUE BELL, Idaville, Ind.

Will some one tell me what it is that causes goldfish to turn almost white, and is there any preventative?—DORA.

What will prevent a scar from showing, caused by the kick of a horse, and also what will make the hair curl?—REXFORD.

Can you inform me through the HOUSEHOLD how to bleach hair perfectly white?—A SUBSCRIBER.

We cannot.—ED.

Answer to Inquiries.

The lady who asked how to sweeten lard will find my recipe a good one, I think, if the lard is not too far gone. Melt, and when quite hot drop in a raw potato or two cut in slices and let them remain in a cool place. Sometimes a small lump of charcoal will help wonderfully if dropped in when the lard is hot.—MRS. D. GREEK, Inyo, Harper County, Kan.

I would like to answer "Chatterbox." Take Autumn leaves while moist; have a warm iron and cake of wax; place the leaves on a folded paper, one at a time; rub lightly the iron on the wax, then quickly on the leaves. This will make them crisp and they will never fade. I have some that were done 11 years ago. You must remove them from the paper while warm.—MAY L. GROVER, Michigan.

I would like to say to "Rose Geranium," use cold water bandages for weak back. They were prescribed for me by a physician for general weakness, and I found them a great relief. Also pour the back every morning on rising—begin with a small quantity of water (cold) and increase as you become accustomed to it, till you can bear a pailful without any inconvenience. In arranging the bandages, take a dry towel, fold lengthwise, then take a small one, wet in cold water, fold the proper length and width to cover small of the back, pin with safety pins on center of dry towel, then pin the towel securely around you. Wear day or night. Do not put it on if you have a cold or are not otherwise well.—WILD ROSE.

I see many inquiries concerning the "depilatory" given in Dr. Carlin's recipe book. As I have experimented a good deal I thought I might answer these inquiries: First, Is it injurious? I do not think it is at all, as I have used it a good many times. I refer to the first recipe, sulphuret of barium. It will remove the superfluous hair nicely and smoothly as no other recipe that I have ever tried will do. It will retard its growth and possibly remove it permanently after a persistent use of it. With me, having a strong and powerful growth of hair, it has continued to grow again after a time. Still it is very convenient for any one who uses a depilator at all. It leaves no scar or soreness. Where can you get it? I sent to a wholesale store in New York City and got quite a quantity, as I could not get it in the country drug stores.—ROSALIA.

Lina Root will find that she can remove iron rust from white goods by saturating the spot in lemon juice and exposing it to strong sunlight. Repeat if necessary.—A. W. D.

I will give a recipe to "Addie" for making starch with flour: Take 1 tablespoonful of flour and 1 tablespoonful of salt; add cold water to make a thin paste. Put on the stove and pour into it a quart of boiling water. Let it heat until it boils then it is ready for use. This is enough for an ordinary washing.—MISS EMMA R. KING, Mauston, Juneau County, Wis.

"Always Busy," thanks for correcting that pretty lace. I tried it but failed. Thanks, too, for your kind reference to me, and also for your many kind words of a few weeks ago. I was sick and suffering greatly when they were read to me. They fell like dew on a drooping plant, and did me so much good. And now for the sake of those new subscribers you speak of, may I add a few words to the instructions for washing, you kindly sent to the HOUSEHOLD? It may help some who (like me) are somewhat obtuse. First prepare the clothes by lightly passing wet soap over the dirty part, suds, and stir them well under water. When boiled take out in cold water, enough to souse them well under, then put in your next boil. Wash up and put through another cold water, to clean from soap; blue and wring out. If you have rain water nothing else is needed but soap. If hard water, the best softener I know of is: 1 lb. of sal soda and ½ lb. of quick lime boiled together in a gallon of water 20 minutes. Set by to settle, pour off the clear for use; a teacupful to a boiler of water. It is much cheaper than ammonia. Add to your other ingredients good common sense and you will rob washing day of a good many terrors.—F. H. P., Eskridge, Wabaunsee, Kas.

Recipes.

Sweet Tomato Pickle.—Slice into a crock and sprinkle salt among them; pour boiling water over. Let stand until morning. Squeeze all the water out. Take 2 lbs. of brown sugar, 1 qt. of vinegar, and spice to suit the taste. Add water if the vinegar is very sour. Boil 15 or 20 minutes. Put in tomatos, cook till tender, and then seal. They are better when they stand awhile.

Ripe Tomato Preserves.—Pare, sprinkle plenty of sugar over it, let stand about 24 hours, boil juice, pour over. Let stand awhile. Boil juice quite thick. Put in tomatos and let simmer slowly till done. They are excellent. These recipes are excellent. When making preserves spare no sugar, if you wish them to keep.

Elderberry Wine.—This is a splendid drink for looseness of the bowels: Pour 8 qts. boiling water over 16 qts. berries; let it stand from 10 to 12 hours, stirring now and then; strain; press out the juice; to every 4 qts. of juice add 3 lbs. of sugar, 1 oz. of cinnamon powdered, 1 oz. of cloves powdered. Let this stand five minutes; put in stone jar; throw cloth over the top to ferment three weeks; stand in warm place; rack off carefully; do not disturb the lees. Bottle and seal well; water and sweeten as you use it.

Corn Starch Cake.—4 eggs (the whites); 2 cupfuls of sugar, ¾ cupful of butter, 1 cupful of sweet milk, 1 cupful of corn starch, 2 cupfuls of flour, 2 teaspoonfuls of cream tartar, 1 teaspoonful of soda, 1 teaspoonful of essence. Bake ¾ of an hour with a steady fire. These recipes are tried and true.—P. O. BOX 37, Moneiova, O.

Raised Corn Bread.—Some one wanted to know how to make raised corn bread. This is the way I make it, and never had any one eat it but what praised it: Take 2 qts. of corn meal, pour boiling water on it, stirring all the time, just enough to scald it all thoroly. If properly done it will be a thick mush. Cover up with a cloth, and let stand till cool enough to bear your finger in it; then add about a pint of good yeast, 2 pints of flour, 4 tablespoonfuls of molasses or sugar (molasses is best). Stir well together, and let rise. Then grease one large, or two small, deep bake pans, and put in to rise. When light, bake in a moderate oven three hours; wrap in a damp cloth when done. When properly made it is delicious.—MARY DALE.

Ripe Tomato Pickles.—Take small-sized tomatos, just colored and solid; if some are green about the stem it will do no harm, as they ripen in the vinegar. Wash and wipe dry. Pack closely in a jar with a light weight to keep them in place. To a gallon of good cider vinegar, cold, add one tablespoonful of sugar and pour over the tomatos. Tie a cloth over all. In two months remove the mold and one layer of tomatos. The remainder should be ripe, quite solid, and fit for a king or queen. If they are soft they were too ripe, and try again.—SARAH J. WRIGHT, Rural Ill.

Rhubarb Pie.—One cupful of stewed pieplant, 1 cupful of sugar, 1 tablespoonful of flour, yolk of 1 egg; flavor with lemon; beat all together thoroly; don't use pieplant too hot for fear it will scald the egg; bake with 1 crust and use the white of 1 egg for frosting.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATES
In Impaired Nerve Function.

Dr. C. A. FERNALD, Boston Mass., says: "I have used it in cases of impaired nerve function, with beneficial results, especially in cases where the system is affected by the tonic action of tobacco."

Our Young Folks.

WATER LILIES.

BY M. W. SNODGRASS.

Open your lips, O lilies—
 Those waxen lips so white;
Tell us the wondrous secret
 That waked you to the light.
Was it some wild bird singing
 That thrilled your slumber deep?
Was it some sunbeam darting
 Down where your rootlets sleep.

Oh! graceful, bending grasses!
 Oh! sedges tall and straight!
What do you whisper, whisper,
 Keeping your watch and wait?
It is of peace that broodeth
 Over you, one and all?
Is it of joy you whisper,
 O iris, sweet and tall?

Chant us a psalm, O lilies,
 From the throats of trembling gold;
Tell us the hidden treasure
 Which in your hearts ye hold.
Lilies, O water lilies,
 Out of the depths ye grow,
Over and all around you
 Coolly the waters flow.

Open, O Christ, the fountains;
 May the still waters glide
Into our life's dry desert;
 Come, thou, and here abide.
Then, with thy peace upon us,
 We, too, at length shall rise
Out of the depths of sunshine
 E'en the light of thine eyes.

For the Blade Young Folks.

CATS.

BY "OLD OTOE INDIAN."

Please don't imagine, from the title of this paper, that the author would seek to palm it off on Young America as a complete history of the whole feline race, although he confidently believes that but little could be written on the subject that would not be more or less interesting.

Perhaps, as an Indian is supposed to meet with panthers more than any other kind of cat, my young readers will suppose this article to treat of them. No, I wish mainly to amuse you with a few funny little anecdotes of our common domestic cat.

How many of you consider a cat a purely carnivorous animal?—that is, capable of existing on flesh alone. The fact is, some little vegetable food is absolutely necessary to the health and average life of a cat; indeed, the more meat your old Tom devours the more he will experience the need of grass, herbs, etc.,—and, in this particula, he should teach a lesson to some children I have heard of, who want to eat almost nothing but meat. Now don't think that the old Indian would advise you to eat no meat, as some wise old Paleface Medicine Men do; Indian boys (and girls too) eat immense quantities of meat, yet our pappooses, as we Indians call our children, are generally very healthy—but you must remember that they live almost continually out-of-doors, and in regions where the air is very pure, too; and their meat is generally broiled, cooked on a sharp stick over an open fire, the best way it can be cooked, and they eat a great variety of vegetables (when they can get them), or roots, which act on the meat as a tonic on the liver, assisting digestion. A cat, when sick, invariably hunts for grass, catnip, and other plants (even in the Winter, I believe), and if you have a pet pussy you value, you ought to carefully dry a few clean bunches of catnip for its Winter use. I never knew until during the great year (as well-informed as I thought myself—you know old folks are sometimes conceited as well as children), what an almost magical effect catnip has upon cats. As an instance, we had a cat which caught so many mice that he poisoned his blood, became very lean and lazy, lost his appetite, and became so indifferent to everything that he would lie in one's path and make no resistance if stepped upon, living almost wholly on milk and very often eating grass, which seemed to do him good, but could not cure him. When he at last seemed about to die, I one day brought him a leaf or two of catnip, which I dropped on the floor near him. He at first paid no attention to the herb, until the peculiar, pungent odor assailed his olfactories (excuse me for inflicting on you this horrid word), when lo! what a change! —'twas like a shock of electricity! He leaped to his feet, smelled of the leaves, licked them, stroked them with his paws as you might a pretty kitten, took them up in his arms and hugged them as a girl does a doll, bit them, making faces, rolled over them, stood on his head, leaped, purred, and, in truth, seemed entirely healed, incredible as this may seem. Soon after I got a catnip root and "set out" in the thick foliage of a lilac bush, where it managed to grow, although the cat visited it very often and appeared determined to worry it to death. Perhaps catnip would not exercise so powerful an influence over any other cat. He drinks a great deal of sour milk, seeming to like old, musty buttermilk fully as well as sweet milk—drinks strong coffee, with or without cream or sugar (will generally leave sweet milk for the sake of it)—eats raw potato skins, or peelings, greedily—eats some cabbage, fruit, etc., either cooked or raw—eats molasses and pie and cake—catches spiders and stinging insects, and eats the former with the greatest relish. He once ate a wasp, but alas! the insect showed him that *it* could make its influence felt even as it went down, for it stung him in the throat so effectually that he became frantic with terror, and was a pitiable sight to witness—since when, if he must eat a wasp he is careful to remove the undying end (most boys are aware that the "tail-end" of wasps and snakes, unless completely mashed, lives until sundown, even if the head-end is killed early in the morning or entirely removed—strange, isn't it?) I suppose. Our cat learned to catch wasps from watching a little white dog (Pearly we called him), who was perfectly indifferent to their stinging, he was so brave—he, also, was a very queer character, and sometime perhaps I shall tell you some stories about him.

I confess I am not fond of cats, in general, for all kinds are naturally bloodthirsty, treacherous, dishonest and thoroly untrustworthy (unlike a good dog, with whom you can trust your very life with all confidence)—indeed the wickedest of all animals except hogs, wolves and wicked people—yet a cat is affectionate, gentle, intelligent and useful, if carefully educated and continually watched, and one is quite as interesting a study as a monkey; so I must tell of two more queer specimens ere I conclude, if the editor will permit.

A family living in Mound City, Mo., possessed a handsome black cat, who exhibited a strange aversion to the society of ladies—especially fat ones (and that's just where he was silly, for women treat cats better than men do, and fat women are the best kind of women, usually), and would scamper off in wild terror on the approach of one.

A youth of the family, aged about 15, was the especial owner and master of the cat (he is quite a famous cat trainer,) and one day, seeing a fat young woman, his cousin, coming through the gate, he made up his mind to conceal himself from her, for the sake of "fun," so he rushed up the stairs into a room above and crawled under the bed—but the damsel had caught a glimpse of his retreating form, and she dashed after him, exclaiming, "Aha! I'll catch you, you little——!" Now the cat had been quietly warming himself under the cook-stove in the lower room, but when he heard this boisterous shout he dashed ahead of her, bounced upstairs, and, without a pause leaped out an open window and hurled himself upon the ground below so violently that a breathy, quick "*haw!*" escaped him—then slowly and with great dignity he walked off into the tall corn, howling, "Owyaw!" at every step. This same cat would doze (like an aged man or woman, or a child at church) on a chair, occasionally falling off, or sit in the warm stove-hearth and nod and nod, slipping slowly off until with an impatient jerk he would awake and sleepily crawl higher up, when he would instantly go to nodding again, and slipping off in the most ridiculous manner imaginable. The family afterward removed to Elk Creek, Neb., where the young man (who was a miller by trade) sadly missed his pet.

But presently he captured another black cat (there had been several cats at the mill all the time, but none of them were black, and without a black cat he could not feel quite satisfied), which happened to come crawling about in the well-known feline manner, and it proved the most remarkable cat he had ever possessed. I shall mention his traits as briefly as possible, but first I must introduce to you a large, noble dog who belonged to an older brother of the miller-boy. His name was Don Carlos Frisk, a strange mixture of Spanish and English; his blood was also very strangely mixed—Newfoundland, shepherd and wolf; his hair was very long and curly, black on the main part of the body, white on the breast (the miller-boy said he wore a "fine shirt"), white on the feet, and a fine terra-cotta color on the legs, from the middle, with a small, round, spot over each eye; his eyes were a soft brown in daytime, but glowed like two live coals at night, and apparently possessed such magnetic power that he could charm snakes, for he played with different kinds before killing them, as a cat plays with a mouse (and this reminds me of the Mound City black cat again)—he could, and did charm snakes, and play with them, but only the kind called "garter" snakes, I believe; he once came stepping through the gate "as big as Cuffee," with a long, slender "garter" snake in his mouth, which did not seem to care much, for he had not hurt it. To return to the dog (which I will probably write up more fully another time). he could beat any two cats catching mice, for he had a keener eye and quicker body, (strange as this may seem to you, I am well aware that cats are considered the quickest of all living things, but that is a great mistake;* many kinds of birds and fish, and some men and dogs are so much quicker that a cat is hardly fit to be compared with them.) Well, the cat soon learned this, and learned also to help the dog, knowing well that he (the cat) would be allowed the eating of all the mice they caught, for the dog cared only for the killing of them. Tom would watch old Frisk attentively, and when he would suddenly prick up his ears and run to the flour barrel, Tom would run and watch the other side. However, even when the little rodent appeared first on his side the dog would generally be too quick for the cat, and catch the mouse under his very nose; but wasn't the cat smart! That was what was so remarkable about him. He seemed to consider the dog infallible as a mouse-catcher, and he was wise enough to "make friends" with the dog so that he would give him all the mice he caught, which I believe he did. He also tried to use the dog's great bushy tail for a pillow, but was rarely successful in that, as the dog continually had use for it himself, and kept it in motion—and with especial vigor at such times, for he disliked all cats. The dog would dig up mice out of doors, where also the cat would help him.

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*I can prove this as also any other statement I have made.

THE MYSTERIOUS MAN.

Dr. W—— is not a timid man, as his friends well know. A doctor has many strange experiences. Some of his experiences are quite amusing, and were made especially so to others when related by himself.

On one occasion, when we were riding over the Brook road, a romantic and lonely path threading the banks of a babbling stream, the doctor pointed to a decayed stump, out among the woods, and said:

"You notice that old pine stump out there?"

"Yes."

"Well, that gave rise to one of the most perfect illusions I ever met with.

"I had a very rich patient in the Village beyond, whom I visited twice in the 24 hours, and of course the last time had to be when I had gone the rounds of my other patients, and it was generally very late at night; for country doctors have something to do besides write out prescriptions.

"One night, as I was driving along pell-mell through these woods, I noticed a man with a lighted cigar in his mouth, standing where the stump is, and supposing it was a workman on his way home, I said, 'Good evening,' and rode along. An hour after I came back, and to my surprise the man was still there, with the cigar in his mouth, and to all appearances the same as I had left him.

"As there had been robberies and one or two fires in the neighborhood about that time, which had not been accounted for, we were all on the alert to discover the transgressor. This was what especially directed my attention to the circumstance of a man remaining in that lonesome place that length of time, and so late at night.

"When I made the trip in the morning, there was no one upon the road, and I had quite forgotten the circumstance when I approached the spot again in the evening, until my attention was attracted, as it had been the night before, by a man with a lighted cigar in his mouth. It was the same man evidently, and to all appearances the same cigar; so I reined in, and to gratify my curiosity, asked the stranger to ride. As there was no answer, I rode on, a little more briskly, I am free to confess, and when I came back I kept my eye upon the man pretty sharply until I was beyond his reach.

"By this time I had made up my mind it was not wise to be riding alone through these woods at midnight, with such mute people abroad, so the next night I took the precaution to take one of my students with me, and also a pistol.

"Sure enough the man was there before us, his cigar blazing more brightly than ever.

"'Now for it,' cried the student. 'Just cock your pistol, and I will hail him.'

"'Halloo there, my friend! A nice little shower we've had! Any more rain to-night?'

"The stranger apparently smoked, but made no sign.

"'I say, who are you?'

"No answer.

"By this time my own patience was fully exhausted, and not relishing the young student's civility, I cried out:

"'Look here, stranger, you have been prowling about here two or three nights, and as I have business this way, I have a right to inquire into yours. You may advance and explain; I have a pistol in my hand.'

"The mysterious smoker took no notice of the insult. He was as silent and steadfast as before.

"I then leaped from my wagon, determined to solve the mystery if I grappled the evil one himself."

"Well, and what then?" I asked impatiently.

"What I had taken for a man was that pine stump, and nothing more."

"But the lighted cigar? what was that?"

"It was a bit of what boys call *punk;* that is, decayed wood; which, in damp places, or after a rain, glows with a bluish light, owing to the phosphorus it contains. Every boy that is familiar with swamps is accustomed to the mysteries of 'punk wood.'

"During a long practice of many years, during which I have rode over the wildest regions at all times of night, I have never seen anything that I could not account for—but if I had not examined that stump with my own hands and eyes, I should to this day have believed I met a man smoking a cigar."—*Youth's Companion.*

SOME INDIAN GIRLS,

At the Government School at Carlisle, Pa.

As an example of their stoicism, it is said that during a fight with our troops, in the West, an Indian woman concealed her little girl in a barrel, telling her to remain perfectly quiet, whatever happened. After the battle the child was found with her arm shattered by a minie-ball,—but she had uttered no sound. Their distrust of the whites is as characteristic as their self-control. One of the little girls at the school, who retains her Indian name, Keseeta, bears frightful scars from wounds inflicted by her mother with a sharp stone. Their Village had been taken by United States soldiers, and rather than have her child fall into the hands of the white men, the poor mother tried to kill her. Coming from such influences, it is surprising to note how quickly the young Indians show appreciation of what is done for them, and the intelligence and affection which light their black eyes as they return the greetings of the noble women who teach them.

Many of the names of these children, especially of the girls, sound oddly, for it is common for them to choose Christian names of their own, while retaining their fathers' names for the sake of distinction. This gives rise to such queer combinations as Isabella Two-Dogs, Katy White-Bird, Maud Chief-Killer, Gertrude White Cloud, Maggie American-Horse, Anna Laura Shooting-Cat, Alice Lone-Bear, Hattie Lone-Wolf, Stella Chasing-Hawk, and Ruth Big-Head. These girls are neat in their habits, bright and imitative. Some of them have very pretty faces and could readily be mistaken for white children; the faces of others, newer arrivals, have a sadness and vacancy of expression due to privation and suffering. Yet these faces, we are told, are not so sad as were some others which now quiver with intelligence and feeling.—*Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney, in St. Nicholas for October.*

RED CLOUD'S SPEECH.

Red Cloud, the well-known Sioux Chief, visited the Government school for Indians at Carlisle, Pa., and addressed the scholars in his own language. A prize of $3 was offered for the best translation of this speech. We give a portion of the successful report, made by Luther Standing-Bear:

"You seem like my grandchildren; and now I went pass through the shops and saw what you can be done. I saw the shoemaker, harness-maker, tailor, carpenter, tinner, blacksmiths, and they all doing well. Here you see I wear a boots which is you make it. It was surprise that the blacksmith doing very good. Also the girls can washing clothes and sewing. Also I went pass through the school-rooms and I saw some of you can write very fast, and read, and I was glad. Now, this is the thing what we send you here for, to learn white men's way. There is two roads, one is a good and one is what we call a devil road. Another thing is, you know, if who do nothing, just put his hand on his back and lie down, so any dime not come to in his pocket itself, so you must do something with your hands. Now you must not homesick any; but you must try to be good and happier."—*From "Another Indian Invasion," by Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney, in St. Nicholas for October.*

Fur and Sealskin Garments.

C. C. Shayne, the well-known Wholesale Fur Manufacturer, 103 Prince street, New York, will sell elegant Fur Garments at retail at lowest cash wholesale prices this season. This will afford a splendid opportunity to purchase strictly reliable Furs direct from manufacturer, and save retailer's profits. Fashion Book mailed free.

The Sunday School.

Solomon's Choice.

LESSON 3, SUNDAY, OCT. 19, 1884.

Golden Text—Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom.—Prov. 4: 7.

LESSON TEXT.

1 Kings 3: 5-15.

5. In Gibeon the Lord appeared to Solomon in a dream by night, and God said, Ask what shall I give thee.

6. And Solomon said, Thou hast showed unto thy servant David my father, great mercy, according as he walked before thee in truth and in righteousness, and in uprightness of heart with thee; and thou hast kept for him this great kindness, that thou hast given him a son to sit on his throne, as it is in this day.

7. And now, O Lord my God, thou hast made thy servant king instead of David my father, and I am but a little child; I know not how to go out or come in.

8. And thy servant is in the midst of thy people which thou hast chosen, a great people, that cannot be numbered or counted for multitude.

9. Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may discern between good and bad; for who is able to judge this thy so great a people?

10. And the speech pleased the Lord, that Solomon had asked the thing.

11. And God said unto him, Because thou hast asked for this thing, and hast not asked for thyself long life; neither hast asked riches for thyself, nor hast asked the life of thine enemies; but hast asked for thyself understanding to discern judgement.

12. Behold, I have done according to thy word; lo, I have given thee a wise and understanding heart; so that there was none like thee before thee, neither after thee shall any arise like unto thee.

13. And I have also given thee that which thou hast not asked, both riches, and honor, so that there shall not be any among the kings like unto thee all thy days.

14. And if thou wilt walk in my ways, to keep my statutes and my commandments, as thy father David did walk, the I will lengthen thy days.

15. And Solomon awoke, and behold it was a dream. And he came to Jerusalem, and stood before the ark of the covenant of the Lord, and offered up burnt offerings, and offered peace offerings, and made a feast to all his servants.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Ask what I shall give thee (v. 5.) What if the Lord were to put that question to you this very night? What would be your answer? If you had to make your choice and name one thing above all others that you fain would receive, what would that one thing be? Aside from the gift of personal salvation, already assured to the believing disciple, what one thing would you ask for? Nor is this question to you now a mere fancy. Practically, the Lord does give to every disciple of Jesus this very choice. When you come to God in prayer, you ought to have a well-defined and specific request, which for the time being, you put above all things else. Such a request, made known in simple faith, God is ready to give you. "What things soever ye desire [things which a disciple of Jesus has a right to desire as a disciple,] when ye pray believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them." What are those things just now?

Thou hast showed; thou hast kept; thou hast given (v. 6.) That is a good way to prepare one's self to ask a new gift from the Lord. Recall his loving kindness to those who went before you, and to yourself up to the present time. Such a course tends to increase one's faith and one's gratitude; and it tends to bring one into a right frame for asking a new blessing—which shall be consistent with former blessings, and give completeness to them all. God hath done great things for us. We have reason to be glad. God is ready to do greater things for us if we ask for them aright. Let us be careful not to desire or to ask amiss.

I am but a child; I know not how to go out or come in (v. 7.) As a rule, the more a man knows the greater is his consciousness of a lack of knowledge. This is not a metaphorical form of speech; it is a simple statement of a plain truth. The senior judge on the bench is not so confident on the knotty points of law as the young advocate. When the lawyer knows more, he will see added possibilities of being mistaken, and added certainties of of a great deal for him to yet learn. And so in every other sphere of life. As it has been said in substance: The greater is one's intellectual attainment, the broader is his horizon of ignorance beyond. Solomon meant what he said when he called himself a child in knowledge. If you and I have a higher opinion than this of our own abilities, it is because we know less than Solomon, not because we know more.

Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart, that I may discern between good and bad (v. 9.) It is not an easy thing to discern good from bad, in our our observations of others, or in our questionings of personal duty. Every day we hear of new modes of deceiving, not only the unwary, but the watchful. And it is next to impossible to know in every instance whether one with who we are associated is good or is bad, whether his methods of doing are right or wrong. We are all liable to be deceived in the charcter or conduct of those with whom we have to do. Moreover, we are often perplexed as to the right course for us to pursue in little matters or in larger. It is an appropriate prayer for us each and all: "Give therefore, thy servant an understanding heart, that I may discern between good and bad."

And the speech pleased the Lord (v. 10.) It is a good thing to know what pleases the Lord. And as the Lord never changes, we may know that what pleased him in Solomon's day will please him in our day. The Lord is sure to be pleased when his children come to him in a sense of need, asking to be so helped that they shall be enabled to do what he has set them to do. The Lord has no need of our services; but we have need of him to enable us to know how to serve him, and to enable us to do as well as we know how. Going to him in a consciousness of our need and in confidence in his readiness to give us help accordingly, we shall always be welcomed by him, and shall have his approval of our spirit and conduct so far. —*H. Clay Trumbull in S. S. Times.*

Petroleum V. Nasby.

D. R. Locke, Petroleum V. Nasby (Editor "Toledo BLADE,") writes:

I had on a forefinger of my right hand one of those pleasant pets, a "run-around." The finger became inflamed to a degree unbearable, and swollen to nearly twice its natural size. A friend gave me HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, and in twenty minutes the pain had so much subsided as to give me a fair night's rest, which I had not had before for a week. The inflammation left the finger in a day. I consider it a most valuable article for the household.

A Quick Recovery.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported being at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia, has entirely recovered by the use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy for the lungs and throat; that in giving publicity to this statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited in a similar manner. On sale by all Druggists.

The Blondes and the Brunets.

Female elopers nowadays are principally of the blonde type of femininity; that is, more light haired—and headed, may be added—girls enter into clandestine marital contracts than do ebonlocked lasses. In consequence, the world awaits some scientific explanation of the fact. Are we to assume that black-haired women have more common sense and reasoning power than their blonde sisters? Is light hair the tangible evidence of light brains? Is the gushing romantic element greater in fair women than in brunets? Are the former usually more susceptible to male influence and sentimental cajolery than dark women? Has nature endowed them with a fatal wealth of affection for mankind to make for their usual paucity of independence and lookaheadativeness? However, to the credit of the blondes, be it announced that fewer of their color figure in divorce suits or woman's rights conventions than of the brunet type. And so long as the fair creatures do not run away with anything more valuable than man, what's the odds?—*New York Letter.*

The colored war veterans of central New York celebrated at Syracuse the 33d anniversary of the rescue of "Jennie," the fugitive slave, with a street parade of military and civic societies and the survivors of the rescue. There was a large meeting at the armory. Frederick Douglass delivered an address, recounting the history of the rescue and pointing out the political duties of colored voters.

It is Terrible,

to have a wife or husband with a bad breath. This may be avoided by using SOZODONT. It is agreeable to the taste, fragrant and healthful. It confers comfort on its users, and prevents the affliction of unpleasant breath.

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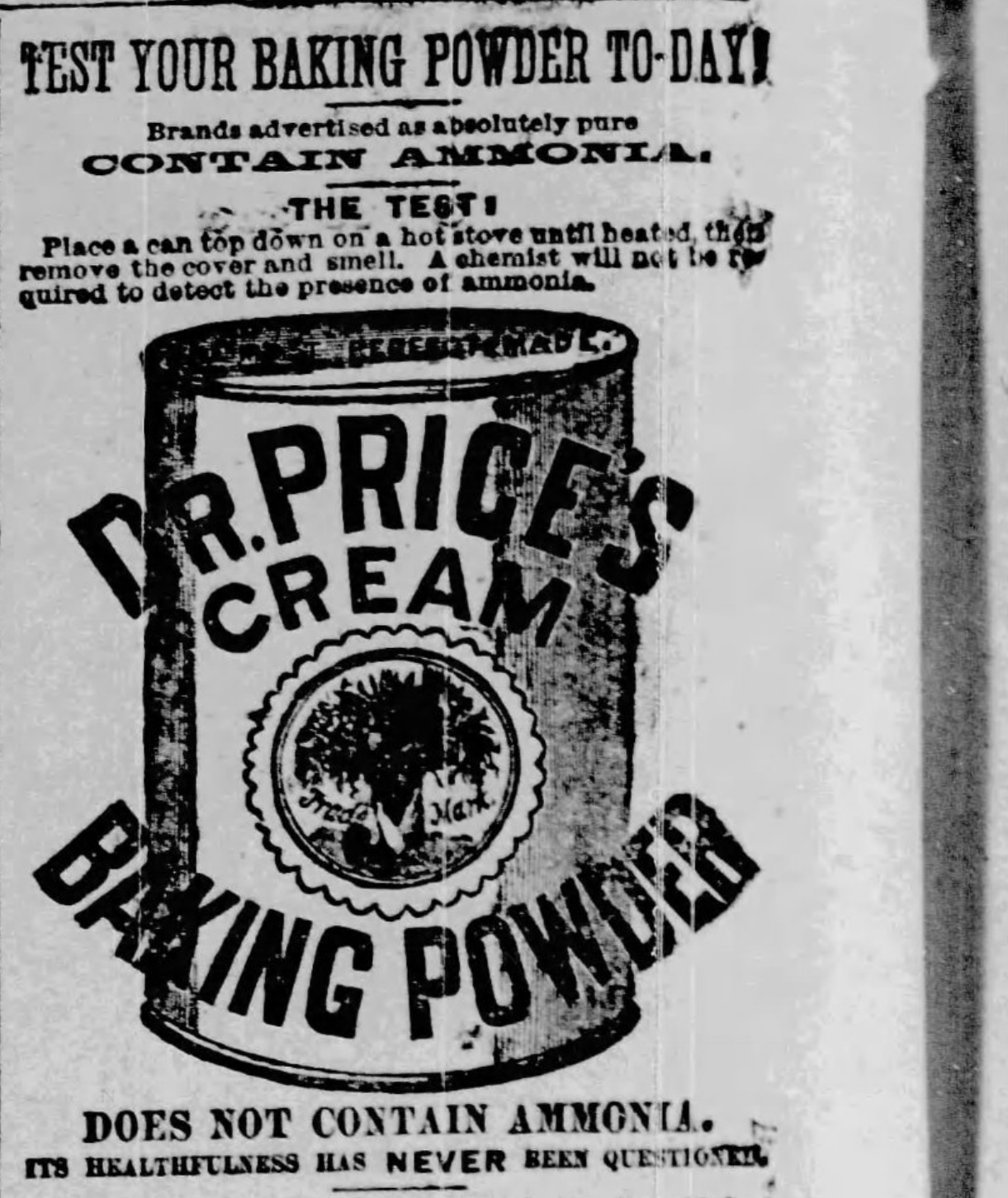

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The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

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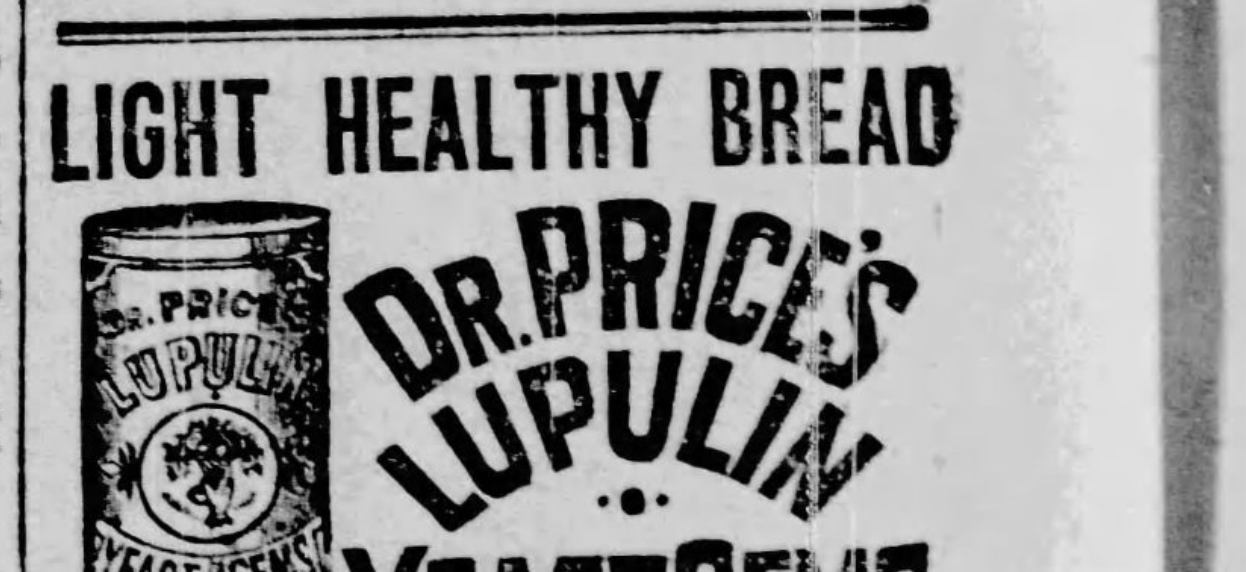

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Matrimony in Her Majesty's Army.

The soldiers are great beaux. The hearts of female Haligonians flutter in the presence of these uniformed gallants. Her Majesty forbids common soldiers to marry, but permits six laundresses to each company, and they are usually the soldiers' wives, mothers or daughters. [illegible] to a division. The unhappy martial Romeo who has acted his part to a dozen Juliets [illegible] washerwoman. Special privileges in the way of marrying are allowed to soldiers who have distinguished themselves by bravery. Many of the soldiers marry without permission. The officers [illegible] for a little while, but the punishment is not sufficient to prevent the practice. The wife, however, [illegible] some distant station of the British Empire, [illegible]—*Halifax Letter.*

"Frozen Facts" is a purely American expression, [illegible] Boston, Mass., says: "Dr. R. V. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' [illegible] of two years' standing. [illegible]

The Dying Dolphin's Beauty.

A letter from Fire Island, published in the Troy (N. Y.) Times, gives the following account of a dying dolphin's colors: [illegible] the champion fishers of Fire Island, having caught a [illegible] between 14 and 15 pounds, [illegible] Spanish mackerel, [illegible]

"Talk of beautiful colors, [illegible] dolphin is [illegible] fancy. In the water an exquisite [illegible] color with [illegible] spots [illegible] quisite peacock blue."

The Old Mullein Stalk.

The Mullein Plant of the old field contains a mucilaginous principle, which, combined with Sweet Gum of the Southern [illegible], produces Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein, [illegible] for Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough, Colds and Consumption. [illegible] A. Taylor, Atlanta, Ga., for little Riddle Book, [illegible] children at home.

What is a Pasha?

Pasha is a title formerly bestowed upon Turkish Princes of the blood. There are [illegible] number of horse-tails waving from a lance, the distinctive badge of a Pasha. Three horse tails are accorded to the highest [illegible] Vizier; the Pashas of two tails are generally Governors of the more important Provinces; [illegible] minor Provincial Governors. The word [illegible] ruler.

If [illegible] have failed, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

Lucky Man.

It is a very windy day, and the excellent man is [illegible] street with his [illegible] from a housetop like a thunderbolt [illegible]

"Lucky man I didn't have my hat on my head, [illegible] knocked out, sure."—*Exchange.*

ST. JACOBS OIL

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites, AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

[illegible]

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO. [illegible] Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

Vital Questions!!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly *"Some form of Hops!!!"*

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention, or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

"And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically *"Buchu!!!"*

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malaria, fever, ague, etc.," and they will tell you:

Mandrake! or Dandelion!!!!

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable,

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed, which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill-health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use.

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

"Almost dead or nearly dying"

For years, and given up by physicians, of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs, called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!!!!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness, and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism, inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

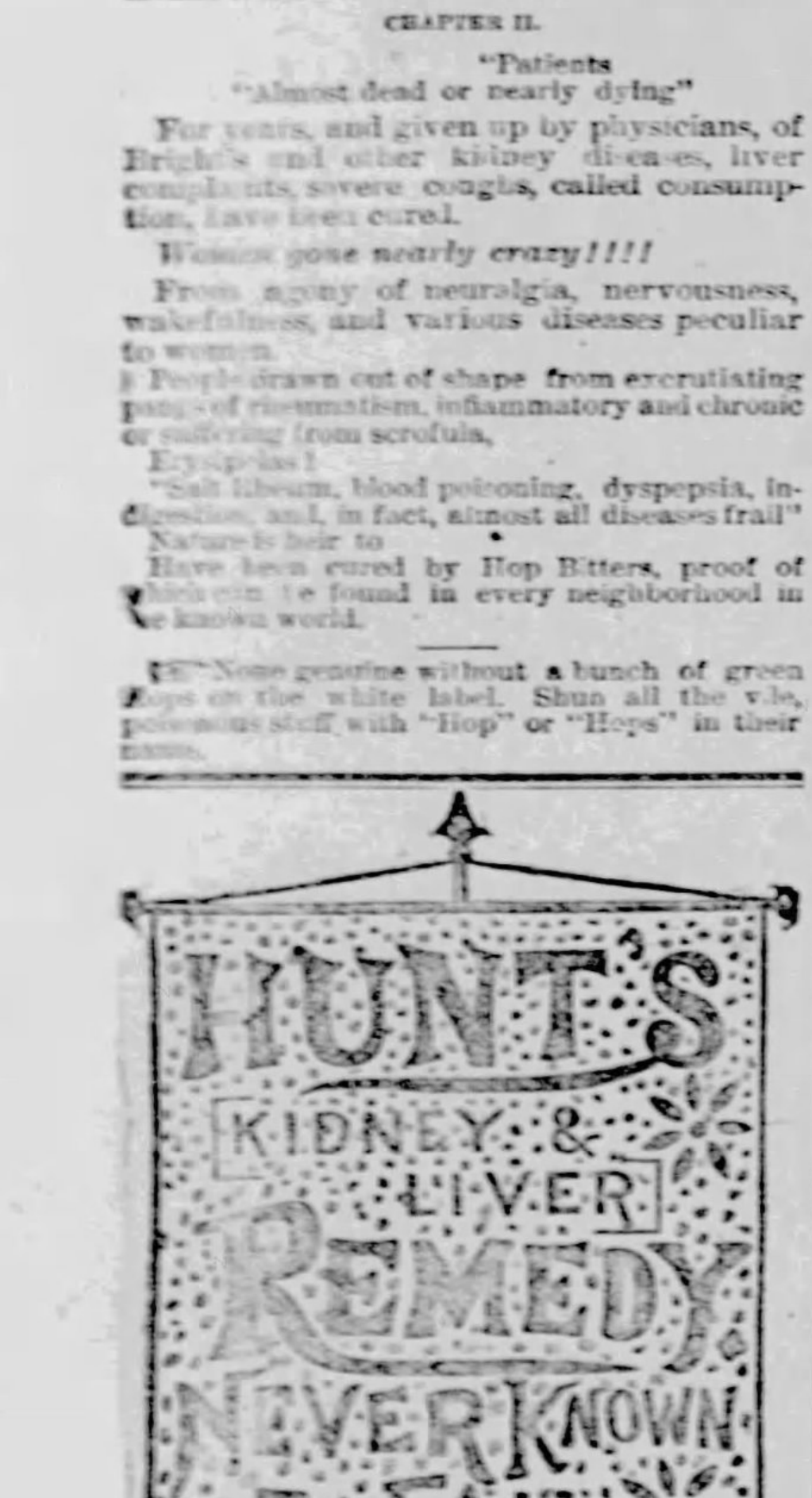
Erysipelas!

"Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and, in fact, almost all diseases frail"

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.



IT CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts DIRECTLY and at ONCE on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, restoring them to a healthy action. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die.

IT IS BOTH A "SAFE CURE" and a "SPECIFIC."

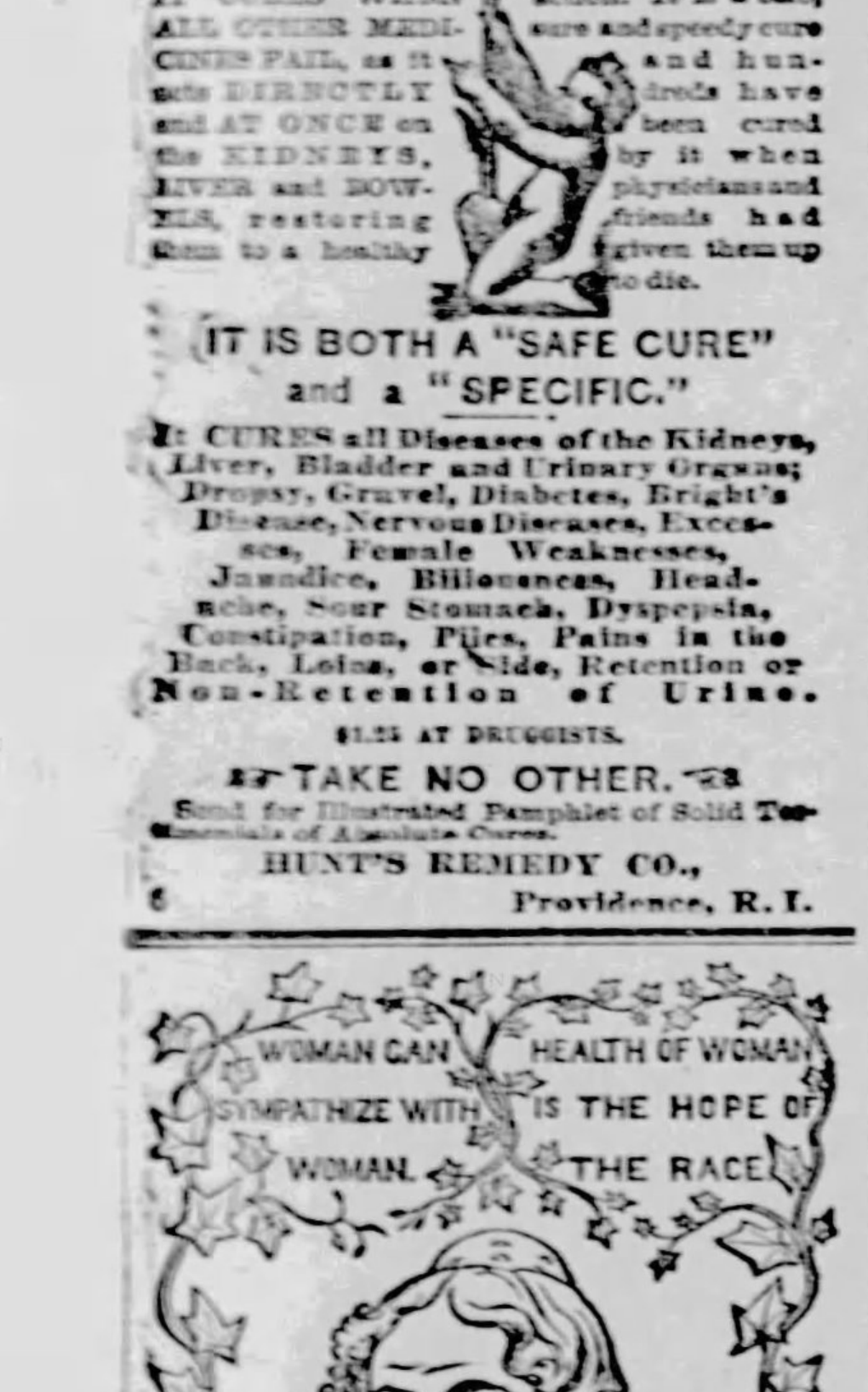
It CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Nervous Diseases, Excesses, Female Weaknesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

$1.25 AT DRUGGISTS.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet of Solid Testimonials of Absolute Cures.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
Providence, R. I.



WOMAN CAN SYMPATHIZE WITH WOMAN.
HEALTH OF WOMAN IS THE HOPE OF THE RACE.
Yours for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

A Sure Cure for all FEMALE WEAKNESSES, Including Leucorrhea, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, Inflammation and Ulceration of the Womb, Flooding, PROLAPSUS UTERI, &c.

Pleasant to the taste, efficacious and immediate in its effect. It is a great help in pregnancy, and relieves pain during labor and at regular periods.

PHYSICIANS USE IT AND PRESCRIBE IT FREELY.

FOR ALL WEAKNESSES of the generative organs of either sex, it is second to no remedy that has ever been before the public; and for all diseases of the KIDNEYS it is the Greatest Remedy in the World.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS of Either Sex Find Great Relief in Its Use.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, at the same time will give tone and strength to the system. As marvellous in results as the Compound.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, $1. Six bottles for $5. The Compound is sent by mail in the form of pills, or of lozenges, on receipt of price, $1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3 cent stamp. Send for pamphlet. Mention this Paper.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Peabody Fund.

The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund opened their annual session on October 1 at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Present, Robert C. Winthrop, President; Hamilton Fish, Gen. U. S. Grant, William Aiken, William M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite, Henry R. Jackson, Col. Theodore Lyman, ex-Pres. Hayes, Thomas C. Manning, Anthony J. Drexel, Samuel A. Green, James D. Porter, J. L. M. Curry, LL. D.

Mr. Winthrop reviewed the work of the past year. Mr. Curry, the General Agent, presented his report, showing the following distribution of the income fund: Alabama, $3,000; Arkansas, $2,050; Florida, $3,100; Georgia, $4,900; Louisiana, $3,450; Mississippi, $3,650; North Carolina, $6,675; South Carolina, $4,440; Tennessee, $4,150; Texas, $8,500; Virginia, $6,200; West Virginia, $2,800; total, $60,000. The report was accepted.

An Electric Railway.

The model of the Electric Elevated Railway, run by a new motor invented by Dr. W. E. Adams, of St. Louis, was put in working order in the Exposition building Tuesday. The power is transmitted from a central station, and three magnets are laid under the track similar to the cable of the cable road and gripped in a similar manner by a wheeled grip, which communicates the current to a revolving armature, set between two magnets under the car. The armature is on a shieve which revolves and communicates its power to minor wheels, ingeniously geared inside the track wheels, which they, in turn, revolve, to check or reverse being at the will of the conductor. The machine appears to be a success. The length of the road is 250 feet and the car makes the circuit every 20 seconds. A full size car of 45 horse power will shortly be set running in Machinery Hall, and it is intended to have built an elevated street railroad, the franchise of which is applied for.

Don't allow the accumulation of Scurff or Dandruff, when it can be so easily prevented by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Keep the Best.

The New York *Tribune* says that one capital error—because a waste of capital on the farm—is to keep poor horses and cows. A $50 horse is not worth one fourth as much as one that is worth $100. It will eat as much and cost as much for harness, and will neither do as much work nor live so long. A $20-cow that makes three pounds of butter in a week costs as much for everything, labor and utensils included, as one worth $100 that makes 10 pounds a week.

Another error is to work poor land. Many a man has broken his back and lost his heart on a poor farm which he has suffered to run down by bad management. He has spread his labor and capital over 100 acres, when, by confining himself to 25 or 30, he might have become happy and rich. The way to repair such a capital error is to begin with one field and get that into good condition, and let the rest lie, and so go on through the farm. One rich field will then make it easy to enrich another or two; and while the beginning is slow, it is downhill work, and as the end is nearly reached progress is fast and easy.

The worst of all capital errors is for the farmer to *neglect his own improvement and education*. A man who has $10,000 in a farm and stock, may easily have twice as much in himself and make his work pay 10 per cent. on his value. He is the greatest part of his capital and it is the greatest of all errors to misuse himself.

Hedges and Screens.

In the discussions on hedges at a meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, Benjamin P. Ware describes a screen of honey locust which grew up from a neglected hedge planted 50 years ago. It is a fine row of beautiful trees, but the land within 40 feet of these trees is of little value, and but little corn will grow there. J. B. Moore said that white pine and Norway spruce made the best screens from wind, that they should be allowed a natural growth, and that a strip of land two or three rods wide on each side must be sacrificed. [We have not found so great a loss of land, while a few rods further off the crops were generally much benefited by the shelter.] J. H. Woodford spoke of the bad pruning of hedges by leaving them broad at the top, making them thin below. Such a hedge was newly pruned into a wedge shape, sharp and narrow at top, which formed a handsome growth with compact foliage down to the ground. For small screens along the top of a bank, J. G. Barker had found *Deutzia gracilis* to make a fine miniature hedge, giving an ornamental finish to the barrier. Mr. Manning said the California privet (*Ligustrum myrtifolium*) is extensively planted for hedges along the shore at Newport, R. I. The foliage remains green till zero weather. It is easily propagated by cuttings, which should be taken up for shelter the first Winter, after which it is hardy.

Black Knot.

This common disease of the plum tree is too frequently treated in a negligent manner. A distinguished cultivator gave directions recently for cutting it out; and when speaking of the remissness of many persons in allowing it to destroy their tree, said they should carefully go over their plum orchards "once a year, when the black knot could be easily seen after the leaves were off, and cut out every appearance of it." The great mistake he made was in not extirpating it the very day it first made its incipient appearance. The work of excision should not be delayed a single day, Spring, Summer or Autumn. It is as easy to keep the trees clear of it, if promptness is observed, as to clear a cabbage patch of weeds. One of the most successful cultivators of plums in Western New York, directs his men when they see any vestige of it, to drop all other work and cut out the disease and burn the portions cut. We have alluded to this matter on former occasions, and shall probably have to repeat it before promptness and thoriness are more generally adopted.

The First Year of a Calf.

There is not a farmer in the country who raises his own cows but who knows that the future value of a cow depends upon the first year's growth as a calf. If the calf is half starved, stunted and ill-used, there is not one chance in 10 that when it reaches the proper age it will make a good milk cow. The calf must have the very best of food and enough of it if the object is to make the matured animal a first-rate milk cow; and indeed it is necessary, too, that with yearlings and two-year-olds attention should be given in such a manner as to insure the animal plenty of food. Hay is plenty and cheap in this State. The pastures should be good; not perhaps as prolific as they were when the cattle had the range of the prairies—as they had a few years ago—but the tame grasses of every variety promise to do so well, and they afford the very best of food for the stock in the Summer, and it is very desirable that calves should run from this time of the year until late Autumn in a good patch of green grass.

Earthing Up Celery.

Here is the way celery is earthed up to blanch in this neighborhood: First, the earth is worked up to it with the hands, the leaves being held close together with one hand; this is what is termed handling. Then it is allowed to grow for a week or 10 days, when common brown wrapping paper is wrapped around the stalks and tied with twine, and the earth is worked up to within one inch of the top of the paper. In about a week or 10 days it is wrapped and tied as before, and the earth is partially worked up to the top of the paper. In a short time it will be blanched sufficiently for use, which may be known by the blanched stalks growing out at the top of the paper. For crispness, tenderness, and fine flavor, I think celery grown in this way cannot be excelled. Certainly, it takes work to tie and wrap it, but I think all lovers of this excellent vegetable will feel repaid for the extra work when they have eaten it treated in this fashion.—*Celery Raiser, Wheeling, W. Va., in Rural New Yorker.*

Insects for Poultry in Winter.

To breed meal worms we must first get a small supply from a bakery, or some place where flour is extensively used as a parent stock. Then, taking an earthenware jar of good size, we fill it partly full of old meal, broken crusts and old leather, and depositing the worms within, cover the top with old rags steeped in ale dregs or old malt, to aid fermentation. The jar should be set in a warm place, and after a week or two we shall find that the worms have increased enormously, and we have a supply of "fresh meat on the hoof," that the fowls will find very appetizing. These worms are very clean looking, white objects, and as well flavored as the crackers they are bred from. The natural cravings of all fowls is for fresh meat during the cold of Winter, and in no form can they better obtain it.—*Poultry Yard.*

Dwarf Pear Trees Objectionable.

Mr. P. T. Quinn abominates dwarf pear trees. He says, in the *American Garden*, in summing up, that if he were about to plant a pear orchard now, and could get dwarf trees for nothing, and he was compelled to pay $500 a thousand for standards, he would not hesitate a moment in making the selection of standards. The tempting theory that dwarfs will bear fruit in a couple of years from the time of planting, is a dangerous and bad theory to practice. A pear tree should not be allowed to bear any fruit until it is five or six years in place, and one healthy standard pear at 12 years of age, is worth a dozen dwarf trees kept as dwarfs at the same age. Still, we think there are two sides to the question.

Twin Calves.

Calves born as twins, when of the same sex, breed as regularly and readily as those which come at single birth, and often inherit the fecundity of their parents. When, however, a bull and heifer calf arrive at one birth, the heifers, in a large proportion of cases, never breed. Bulls born along with heifers do not seem to labor under any disadvantage in procreating their species.

Good Wheat Lands.

All good wheat lands contain a large percentage of humus, not raw, unbroken matter, but such as has been carried to the point of solubility. If water remains for a long time inactive in the soil, decomposition of the humus, the stagnation of the water, and humic acid results, which is destructive to plants. The soil, therefore, should be well drained, using the subsoil plow, if necessary.

How to Use Poor Pears.

Pare and slice crosswise. To a panful add a pint of *good* molasses, cover tightly and let them steam until tender; then skim them out and dry on plates in the oven, using the remaining sirup for more pears. These will taste good stewed, with a bit of lemon, in the Winter, or chopped they will, in many cases, take the place of raisins in pies, puddings, etc.

News of the Week.

BLAINE'S WESTERN TOUR.

BLAINE IN OHIO.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm of the demonstration at Kenton, the home of the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. Gen. Robinson introduced Blaine, who as soon as he could get an opportunity to speak, said: "I am glad to be welcomed in the home of Gen. Robinson, for the candidacy of Gen. Robinson, endorsed by this vast assemblage, is an important prelude to the National election of 1884, and the candidacy of Gen. Robinson, if sustained by Ohio, goes far to settle that contest. ["Good. We'll settle it."] You see, therefore, what your duty is, and it is fortunate for Ohio that the candidate selected to register her expression of popular opinion is a man trusted in every civil station, and with an enviable record as a soldier, so that the candidate is as strong as the cause, and no candidate can be stronger than the Republican cause." [Enthusiasm and prolonged applause.]

At Bellefontaine there was a large crowd. They received Blaine very demonstratively, and he spoke a few words of thanks, disclaiming for himself and attributing the enthusiasm of the people to their interest in the Republican cause. There was a fine demonstration at Urbana. Blaine was escorted in a carriage by a large body of plumed knights, some on foot and some on horseback. A novel feature of this escort was a troop of mounted ladies, wearing white plumes. The people had begun to gather early in the forenoon, and a large meeting had been addressed in the afternoon by Sen. Sherman. Many thousands were assembled around the stand in the central square of the city, to which Blaine was driven. His appearance on the stand called forth an outburst of cheers, again and again renewed. After he had been introduced by Mr. Warnett, Chairman of the Local Committee, he stood for some seconds viewing the stirring scene, and then said:

"The most important act of the old confederation, after the original 13 States had acquiesced in their independence, was the formation of the Northwest territory, piously dedicated to free labor by the wise statesmen of the revolution. From 1787 that territory has been divided among five great States, of which Ohio is the oldest. She has been the abode of an industrious, honest, intelligent population. They have maintained liberty and civil government, and have acquired great wealth. I see before me a vast assemblage of those who were born on the soil of that territory, and I wish to call their attention to this fact, that of all the great wealth it now represents, the much larger portion has been produced and acquired since the Republican party came into power in 1861. [Great applause.] That wealth has been produced and acquired under the influence of a wise financial system and under the encouragement of a Protective Tariff [renewed applause] and the five States carved out of that Northwest Territory are now, in a particular and emphatic sense, reminded of the question whether this financial and industrial system shall be maintained. [Several voices: "Yes, yes."] Ohio is the first to speak and the Nation awaits her voice." [Prolonged cheering.]

At 5:15 the train arrived at Springfield. This is largely a manufacturing Town and all the shops had closed in order to give the workingmen an opportunity to see Blaine. As soon as the people gathered around the depot and saw him, they cheered and shouted and made all kinds of uproar. With difficulty he was gotten into a carriage and was driven around through the City. Then he was brought back to the stand near the depot and here the cheering was as great as before. Within a few minutes of his appearance upon the stand, he looked out on fully 22,000 people. Being introduced by B. H. Warder, Chairman of the Committee, Blaine said:

"I have the pleasure of addressing a community peculiarly devoted to manufactures; a community deeply interested in the industrial system of the United States; a community specially allied with the agricultural development of the United States. You manufacture a great variety and a great number of agricultural implements. But for the ingenious implements which you turn out the wheat crop of the United States could not be harvested. That wheat crop is so great that it begins in Texas in May and proceeds northward at the rate of about 11 miles per day, and winds up in September on our northern border, running for more than 100 days at about 11 miles per day. [Applause.] Now, do you think it good policy to have these agricultural implements imported from abroad, or do you prefer to make them at home? ["At home."] Well, my friends, there is one policy of the government that encourages their manufacture at home, [A voice — "That's Blaine's,"] and there is another that would send their manufacture abroad. This latter policy would force great numbers now engaged in manufacturing, to become farmers, and thus still further glut the wheat market, increasing the production, decreasing the consumption at home and necessarily reducing the profits of agriculture. You have an opportunity at the approaching election to tell which policy you think best, and I don't believe that you need any instruction from me as to your interest or your duty." [Cheers.]

The jam at Springfield was so great that the Blaine party had considerable difficulty in getting back to the train. From Springfield the run was made rapidly to Dayton, where there was another crowd. Blaine was escorted by the local committee to the Beckel House, where he took tea. Immediately after, he went out to review a great torchlight procession. The square in front of the Court House and all the adjacent streets were thronged with a dense mass of cheering people, and in response to their repeated demands Blaine spoke a few words.

BLAINE AT HAMILTON.

At Hamilton Blaine was introduced as the most distinguished representative of the American flag. When the crowd had got through cheering Blaine spoke as follows: "It is now 40 years since the question of a Protective tariff engaged the attention of the American people as profoundly as it does to-day. It was in the contest between Mr. Clay and Mr. Polk, in 1844, that the great National debate on the question took place. I want to call the attention of the large manufacturing population to the fact that the policy of protecting America's industry has never been defeated in the United States by popular vote. [Great cheering.] A contrary policy has been forced on the people at different times through the bad faith of their representatives, but never, I repeat, by popular vote upon a deliberate appeal to the people. It, therefore would seem to be the duty of the people of the United States, if they believe in the policy of Protection, to see to it that that party is sustained which can be trusted to uphold it. 'But,' said a gentleman to me yesterday, 'Protection does not always secure abundant prosperity; there are a great many idle men now in the country.' Well, grant it, there has never yet been a policy devised by the wit of man that will insure through all times and all seasons a continuous flow of prosperity. But the question is whether over a given series of years there has not been a larger degree of prosperity to the people under the policy of Protection than under the policy of Free Trade. The question is to be gaged and tested, not by the experience of a single year, but by the experience of a series of years. We have had a Protective Tariff now for more than two decades, and I ask you whether there has ever been another period in which the United States has made such progress as during the last 20 years. But it is true that now and then there will come a little lull and a little reaction in business. There will come a little lull and a little reaction in the laws of nature. You had a great drouth in Ohio this year, but you do not on that account avow that you will have no more rains. On the contrary, you are the more firmly persuaded that rain is the only element that will restore the fertility to your soil, verdure to your fields and richness to your crops. So in this little slough, this little dullness in the business of the country, the one great element that can be relied on to restore prosperity is the Protective Tariff. The question, then, is for Ohio to decide. On the 14th day of this month you will have an opportunity to tell the people of the United States whether you believe in that doctrine. If you do you will secure not only its continuance, but its permanent triumph. But if, on the other hand, you should falter and fall back it might produce disaster elsewhere. The responsibility is on you. Is your courage equal to your responsibility? Is your confidence equal to your courage? [It is, it is, and cheers.] Then I have nothing more to say, except to bid you good by."

At Glendale and Loveland great crowds cheered, as the train slowed up. At 3:40 the Cincinnati depot was reached, and there the crowd was so great and the excitement so high that it was almost impossible for the party to reach the carriages. In the crowd were many workingmen, who kept up a cry for "Blaine, Blaine." In the evening he was escorted to the Exposition building, which was packed. He made a few remarks of a non-partisan character, and at 10 was driven to his hotel.

BLAINE AT DAYTON.

Mr. Blaine, accompanied by ex-Governor Foster, Sen. Fry and others, was driven out on the morning of the 9th to the Soldiers' Home, near Dayton. He was received by the Governor of the Home, Gen. Patrick, and shown through the buildings and grounds. While he was inspecting the pretty Music Hall a large body of the soldiers followed him in and began calling, "Blaine! Blaine! speech! speech!" Mr. Blaine thanked them for the kind reception they had given him, and remarked that the beauty and comfort which he saw around him in this, the chief Soldiers' Home in the country, confirmed him in his opinion of the good of these institutions and rewarded him for the part he had taken as a member of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in their establishment. In reponse to the calls of the veterans, Gov. Foster made a few remarks. The soldiers cheered Blaine as he retired. He entered his special car and proceeded on his journey toward Cincinnati.

While the train was at the depot several hundred men, women and children gathered around it, trying to get an opportunity to shake hands with Mr. Blaine. He was in his private state room, but they discovered him and crowded around the window. He shook hands with the ladies and children that could get near, but had to refuse to gratify the men, as his hands were getting sore from too frequent repetition of the operation. One of the ladies who spoke to Blaine was a native of the Town in Pennsylvania where he was born. He seemed greatly pleased at meeting her, and talked a few minutes about old times there. Then a pretty little girl who wanted to kiss Mr. Blaine was held up, and when Mr. Blaine kissed her the people cheered.

At Dayton the President of the Cincinnati Exposition and other gentlemen connected with it came on board, also a delegation of 200 strong from the Lincoln Club, of Cincinnati. At several small stations and at many of the farm houses along the road, the train was saluted as it passed, with cheers and the waving of flags, and in reply to every such salute the Lincoln Club sent back a ringing cheer. The train barely stopped at Middleton, where was a small but enthusiastic crowd.

At 12:20 the train arrived at Hamilton. Here Mr. Blaine and party was driven through the town to a stand in front of the Court House, where there was a gathering of many thousand people.

BLAINE AND LOGAN IN CINCINNATI.

Gen. Logan and wife arrived at Cincinnati on the morning of October 2.

Mr. Blaine breakfasted late. Long before he was accessible the hotel halls and corridors were crowded with people, attracted there by his presence and that of Logan. As soon as Mr. Blaine's rooms were opened callers began to pour in, and the pressure continued all the forenoon. Several delegations called to pay their respects, one from the Irish-American Republican League, who presented resolutions and assurances of support; one representing the Republicans of Tennessee; one sent to urge Mr. Blaine to visit the Louisville Exposition, and one representing the Jewish element.

At 12:30 Mr. Blaine was escorted to the Chamber of Commerce, where he was very warmly received, being introduced by Capt. W. W. Peabody, President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Blaine said: "I quite appreciate the personal courtesy and compliment in times of high political excitement of a body composed of members of both parties receiving me thus cordially in my present position, and I beg to thank you for it sincerely. I always take the greatest pleasure in visiting your City. Eight years ago, on the occasion of my last visit, I was complimented by this Chamber, as I am to-day. I watch the progress of this city with great interest. It has been to me, from my earliest boyhood, an object of interest. I was born and reared on the waters that connect directly with Cincinnati, and, I can say, what probably no other man here present can say, that in my early manhood I made fifteen trips between Pittsburg and Cincinnati on steamboats on the Ohio river. That refers to an age now almost antediluvian. [Laughter.] The railway has taken the place of the steamboat, and yet, as I have said in Congress and on every public occasion where it was proper that I should say it, I think the great Western Cities do not fully appreciate the magnitude, the value, and the advantage of this vast inland navigation stretching onward to the Gulf, which affords an outlet for a vast growth and gives a substantial form by nature's own bountiful hand that great demand of all commercial transactions, cheap transportation." [Loud applause.]

After Blaine's reception by the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, he repaired to the Burnett House, where there was a perfect jam all day. A delegation of 400 business men called to pledge their support; also a delegation of Germans. In the evening he held a reception at the Lincoln Club headquarters, accompanied by Gen. Logan. The crowd on the streets was so dense that great difficulty was experienced in moving about. Blaine stood gazing on the scene until there was some approach to order, when he said: "'And no human voice could reach them because of the great multitude thereof.' [Cheers.] I congratulate the Republicans of Cincinnati upon their numbers; upon their enthusiasm; [cheers] upon their determination to win. [Cheers.] I thank them for their kindness, their cordiality, their heartiness."

As Blaine stepped back the crowd cheered and yelled and waved their hats and made all kinds of enthusiastic demonstrations for several minutes.

Ex-Congressman Butterworth then introduced Gen. Logan. Gen. Logan's reception by the people was similar to Blaine's. He remarked that if the polls were opened to-night and all present voted the Republican ticket, the result of the election would surely be determined. Then he went on to say a good word for the Republican State and Congressional tickets. When he came to speak of the Republican candidate for the Presidency, he was proceeding to describe him in complimentary terms, when his voice was drowned by cries of "Blaine!" "Blaine!" "James G. Blaine!"

After Logan, Emory Storrs, Cassius M. Clay, Gen. King and Gen. Swift made brief speeches, the head of the procession arrived. When it appeared the speaking ceased and there was a continuous tumult composed of cheers, shouts and bands of music as the procession moved along. Mrs. Logan was among the ladies in the balcony and seemed to enjoy the scene greatly.

The procession began to pass the Burnet House a few minutes before 10. It moved at a swinging gait, and the last company passed two hours later. Electric light made the point so brilliant that the faces of Blaine and Logan were clearly distinguishable to the men in the procession, and the latter also appeared in clear view. As the line passed, hats were removed and often swung in the air as men cheered and were answered by waving handkerchiefs from the balcony. Fireworks and colored lights added to the brilliancy of the scene, which was rendered picturesque by the brilliant uniforms and handsome banners of the clubs.

The Young Men's Blaine Club excited especial attention from the vigor with which they greeted Blaine and Logan. The procession was composed of four divisions, two brigades each, and the estimated number was 10,000. All bore torches. Although the streets were packed, no accident is reported.

When the procession had passed, Blaine was again called for and spoke in complimentary terms of the great procession as one that began to move yesterday and ended to-day, and could appropriately bid them good night and good morning. After he retired to his room, the Young Men's Club serenaded him, and he made a brief speech from his window. Calls were made for Logan, but he had retired. A. M. Sullivan and Judge Foraker made speeches.

EN ROUTE FOR COLUMBUS.

Mr. Blaine and party left Cincinnati on the morning of October 3, about 10 o'clock by a special train on the Little Miami Railroad. The crowd at the depot and the workmen in the shops facing the track cheered Mr. Blaine as the train moved out. The first stop was at the little station of Milford, where there was a good sized meeting. Mr. Blaine was warmly received, and he spoke a few words of thanks.

At Morrow there was a fine demonstration. The party left the train, and Mr. Blaine's carriage was escorted by the local Committee and troop of mounted Plumed Knights to a picturesque spot outside the town, where several thousand people were assembled. The speaker's stand faced a side hill, beautifully headed by large trees, and the form of the ground made the audience appear as if seated in a theater.

Judge Orcall, of Lebanon, introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received with cheering. He thanked the people for their kind reception, remarked then that Thomas Corwin, one of the great champions of the Protective system, had represented Warren County in Congress, and expressed the hope that the earnestness and ardor of the people in relation to that question would be as great in 1884 as Corwin had made it in 1840.

Gen. Swift, of Boston, spoke briefly after Mr. Blaine.

The pleasure of the reception at this point was marred by a sad accident. The cannon with which the salute was fired exploded, killing one man and injuring another.

AT XENIA.

There was a great turnout at Xenia to welcome Blaine. He made a brief speech, and was enthusiastically cheered. At London Mr. Blaine's carriage was escorted by a large troop of mounted "knights," ladies and gentlemen in equal numbers, while the procession moved along between two lines of uniformed men. Mr. Blaine passed up on to the stand between two lines of little girls dressed to represent the 38 States. The girls representing Maine and Ohio stood together by the chair that had been provided for the distinguished President. Mr. Blaine said he had been warned, before starting on his trip, that he might expect to find a campaign of apathy in Ohio, but he liked such apathy as he had daily witnessed, and only hoped it would continue until election day.

AT COLUMBUS.

The demonstration in Columbus, Friday evening, excelled in enthusiasm, and there have only been one or two larger crowds to greet the next President since he left Boston. Ex-Gov. Foster introduced Mr. Blaine, who was received in a manner that baffles description. When he got a chance to speak, he said:

MEN OF OHIO:—I can say with some pride that I am not a stranger in Columbus [Cheers.] I was here 43 years ago, before the great majority of you were born, and I have visited your beautiful City at short intervals ever since. I have kept in my own mind and in my own sight the record of its splendid growth and advancement. [Cheers.] I have never visited it under more pleasant circumstances than this evening, ["good! good!"] and I thank you with a sense of profound gratitude for this magnificent, overpowering welcome. [A voice—"You haven't got half what's before you."] I know very well that you would deem it great vanity in me to attribute this reception for myself. ["It's all for you; I tell you it's for you."] No; it is because for a time I represent in the great national contest the principles which you uphold, [great cheers], and I beg to call your attention to the fact that, whereas, there may be many questions of greater or less importance involved in a national election, there is always one great controlling issue that enters into the popular mind, and that issue this year palpably and distinctly marked in protection to American industry. [Great cheering.] As bearing on that and illustrating it, I wish to further call your attention to another fact. When the Republican party came into power by the election of 1860 the total wealth of the State of Ohio was little over $1,100,000,000. Twenty years from that time in 1880 it was $3,200,000,000. [Cheers.] In other words under 20 years of Protective Tariff you advanced in wealth double the whole amount that you had acquired in all the previous history of your State. [Cheers.] Do you wish now to give it up? [Cries of "No," "No."] There is not a conspicuous speaker in Ohio to-day presenting the cause of our opponents who is not hostile to a Protective Tariff. ["That's so."] There is not a speaker of any kind representing the Republican party who is not in favor of a Protective Tariff. ["Hurrah for Blaine."] The issue, therefore, is broad and distinct between the two parties; distinct as applied to a domestic policy; equally distinct as applied to a foreign policy. What we want is a great, broad, peaceful American policy, increasing our trade with our neighbors, strengthening the bonds of our enduring friendship with all the countries of America. [Tremendous cheers.] This will open the great outside markets for the manufacturing industries of Ohio and other States, [Cheers.], and instead of inviting manufacturers from abroad to compete with ours at home, the Republican party proposes to seek distant markets for our own manufactures. [Cheering.] That issue is so distinct that you can't make it plainer by argument. [Yes.] The decision rests with you, ["We will give it!"], and I believe it is safe in your hands. [Tumultuous and long continued cheering.]

Gov. Foster, Hon. W. Tenney and Hon. J. P. Finerty followed with brief speeches. When the head of the procession reached the Neil House Blaine again appeared on the balcony and was cheered as loudly and wildly as before. There he stayed and reviewed the procession, which lasted about an hour and a half. In it were several workingmen's organizations. After the procession had passed, Sen. Hale, of Maine, made a few remarks from the balcony and several other speeches were made from other stands.

LOGAN AT DAYTON.

Friday afternoon Gen. Logan was driven to the Southern Ohio Fair, where he made a short speech, congratulating Ohio people upon their great progress, enumerating the millions of dollars' worth of produce annually raised, calling attention to the extent of manufactures, and to the fact that there are 700,000 children in the public schools, as many children as there are voters. When he had concluded ex-Gov. Noyes said a few words. The party were driven about the grounds, and then to the Soldiers' Home, where 4,000 soldiers were drawn up in line in the campus. Logan reviewed them, and then went into the Memorial Hall, where a crowd followed to hear him speak.

Leaving Memorial Hall the party drove around the grounds and returned to Dayton at 6 o'clock. At 7:30 Logan and Noyes were escorted to the Court House, where they addressed a great crowd, probably 20,000 people. After the speeches they returned to the hotel and reviewed a procession of 4,000 torches. Speeches were called for, and Gens. Logan and Noyes again responded in short addresses. Hon. D. K. Watson and Mr. Young spoke briefly. Mrs. Logan was introduced, and was received with wild demonstrations.

Gen. Logan left Dayton for Springfield Saturday morning, where he spoke in the afternoon. Thence he proceeded to Chillicothe, where he addressed a tremendous audience at night. The people along the railroad saluted the train with cheers at all the stations, and at Circleville Logan left the train to make a few remarks.

BLAINE AT NEWARK.

Mr. Blaine and party left Columbus by a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road at 9:30 A. M., on October 4. At Columbus ex-Governor Foster and Mr. Hanna, of the State Committee, left the party, and Mr. Charles Moore, of Columbus, and Hon. Steward L. Woodford, of New York, joined it. The people in the depot cheered as the train moved out, and Mr. Blaine bowed his acknowledgment from the rear platform. The first stop was at Newark, where there was a great crowd composed largely of workingmen.

Blaine was loudly cheered at the depot, but Newark is a Democratic Town, and the demonstration along the streets as he was driven to the Court House was tamer than at other places. Four or five boys, from eight to 12 years of age, ran along beside the carriages of the party and shouted "Hurrah for Cleveland." In front of the Court House several thousand people were assembled.

Col. Charles H. Kibble introduced the distinguished guest as "James G. Blaine, late of Maine, but now of the United States of America." This introduction elicited several rounds of applause.

Mr. Blaine said: "While I accept your kindly compliment to myself, and am grateful for it, I desire to say that the mere personality of a candidate for the Presidency is of small account; but what he stands for may be of very great account, either in the way of good or evil. ['That's it,' and cheers.] The question before the people of the United States is whether they want to overthrow the financial and industrial policy that has been established by the Republican party, ['No.'] and for myself, I am only of importance because I represent those who answer as you do, 'No.'

"I stand in the midst of a rich community—one that I am familiar with, one that I have known from my earliest childhood. I know your great growth and wealth; I know the great progress in every moral and material interest, and I call you to witness, every candid man in this assemblage, whether he be Republican or Democrat, and perhaps some Democrat does me the honor to listen. [Yes, yes.] I call every one to witness that your progress in the last 20 years, during the existence and enforcement of the industrial and financial system of the Republican party, in which a Protective Tariff and a sound currency are the great and leading features—I call you all to witness that your progress has been greater, double over than your progress in 60 preceding years. [Hear, hear, and great cheering.]

Your vote will decide the contest on the 14th of October. This current month you meet your duty. I have confidence that you will discharge it like men. [Renewed cheering.]

AT BELLAIRE.

At Bellaire late Saturday night, after the procession, and after others had spoken, Mr. Blaine made the following speech: "The question of Tariff for Protection, is primarily of interest to the laboring man. The original material that enters into any fabric constitutes a very small element in the cost of that fabric. If you take a steamship that cost $500,000 when she is launched, the material in her costs $5,000, the labor $495,000. If you take a ton of pig iron that sells in your market to-day for $20, the material that goes into it does not cost originally over 90 cents—$19.10 are for labor. I mention these facts, which might be varied indefinitely for illustration in many departments, to show that if the Tariff for Protection is primarily or especially of interest to anyone, it is to the laboring men, ['You are right,'] and if the laboring man will not protect himself with his vote, how can he ask others to do it! [That's so!' and cheers.] The effect of a Tariff for Protection is not a question of speculations. It is a question of fact—a question on which you can appeal to figures. You are citizens of the State of Ohio. You have a new City which has grown up here within the last 15 years. You are one of the evidences of the great growth of the State. Ohio is the third State in the Union in population and in wealth, and I had occasion to say at other meetings to-day what I now say to you and what I beg to impress upon your minds, I want you to take two epochs in the history of Ohio. Take first the year 1860. Your State was then about 60 years old. It was 73 years then from the time Ohio was organized as part of the northwest territory. In those 73 years of Territorial and State existence, the citizens of Ohio have accumulated wealth to the amount of 1,100 million dollars. The United States census of 1860 shows that the total wealth of Ohio was then a little over 1,100 millions—a very large sum of money. In 1861 the industrial and financial policy of the United States was changed by the incoming Republican party, and in consequence of that change the Protective Tariff was enacted which has been ever since in force. [A voice—'Thank God,' laughter and cheers.]

"In 1880, 20 years after the census of which I have just spoken, another census was taken, and it was found that in those 20 years the aggregate wealth of the State of Ohio had increased from $1,100,000,000 to $3,200,000,000. You had added to your wealth in those 20 years double as much as had been created in 73 years preceding. You had added, upon an average, $100,000,000 per year to the permanent capitalized wealth of your State (applause) and that was done largely by virtue and in pursuance of the Protective Tariff upon the labor and industries of your State. [Renewed applause] Do you want that to continue? ['Yes. yes.'] Do you want to have any experiments tried upon it? ['No! No!'] Do you want Congress to be convulsed with the question so as to unsettle values and check enterprise and frighten capital and generally produce a condition of uncertainty throughout all the financial and business interests of the United States? ['No! No! No!'] Why? Look at what has been the effect simply of the Morrison Tariff bill. They did not get it through the House of Representatives, but they kept the country in turmoil and agitation, and thus affected injuriously the interests of every laboring man and every capitalist in the United States. ['That's true,' 'that's it.'] Do you want to organize, not merely a change in the Tariff (for that might be done), but do you want to organize a perpetual Congressional agitation of that question? [No, no.] If you do not the matter is in your own hands. [Great cheering.] Ohio has the power to command that it shall not be. You have the power to join in that command, and the opportunity will be given you on the 14th day of October through your individual ballots." [Prolonged cheering.]

Wherever Blaine stopped Saturday he was met by large and enthusiastic crowds.

BLAINE'S ROUTE.

The following route has been laid out for Mr. Blaine from October 7 to 11 inclusive: Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad—Leave Bridgeport Tuesday, October 7, 1 P. M.; arrive at Uhrichsville 2:30 P. M.; arrive at New Philadelphia 3:15 P. M.; arrive at Massillon 4:30 P. M.; stopping five minutes each at Flushing and Freeport.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad—Leave Massillon Tuesday, October 7th, at 4:30 P. M., going to Canton, remaining there over night, going to Massillon the next day, Wednesday, to the big meeting and returning to Canton in the evening, remaining over night. Leave Canton Thursday, 9 A. M.; arrive at Orrville, 9:45 A. M.; arrive at Wooster, 10:15 A. M.; arrive at Shreve, 10:55 A. M.; arrive at Loudonville, 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Mansfield, 12:20 P. M.; arrive at Crestline, 1:15 P. M.

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad — Leave Crestline, Thursday, October 9, at 11:30 A. M.; arrive at Galion at 1:40 P. M.; arrive at Mt. Gilead at 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Cardington at 2:35 P. M.; arrive at Delaware at 3:15; arrive at Columbus at 5 P. M.

Scioto Valley Railroad—Leave Columbus Friday, October 10, at 10 A. M., arrive at Circleville 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Chillicothe 12 M.; arrive at Waverly 1:30 P. M.; arrive at Portsmouth 2:45 P. M.; arrive at Ironton at 4:30 P. M.; leave Ironton Saturday, October 11, at 9 A. M.; arrive at Sciotoville 9:30 A. M., stopping five minutes each at Kingston and Piketon.

Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad—Leave Sciotoville Saturday, October 11th, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Jackson, 10:45 A. M.; arrive at Hamden, 11:45 A. M.; arrive at McArthur Junction, 12 M; arrive at Zaleski 12:30 P. M.; arrive at Athens, 1:15 P. M.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railroad—Leaving Athens Saturday, October 11, 2:15 P. M.; arrive at Nelsonville, 2:30 P. M.; arrive at Logan, 3:30 P. M.; arrive at Lancaster, 4:45; remain at Lancaster over Sunday with relatives.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

THE GEORGIA ELECTION.

The State election for Governor, State House officers and members of the Georgia Legislature took place Wednesday. Small vote, and no opposition. Henry G. McDaniels, successor to Gov. Stephens, was reelected Governor. Out of 7,000 votes, not more than 800 were polled in Richmond County, not more than a third vote of the State was polled.

IRISH REPUBLICANS.

The Cincinnati Convention assembled at 2 P. M., Tuesday. A. L. Morrison, of New Mexico, called them to order and made a brief address, saying the object was to use every effort to elect Blaine and Logan, and gave notice to all parties in this country that it is dangerous to have any alliance with the British press or the British Government. William J. Gleason, of Cleveland, was chosen temporary Secretary, Richard J. Fanning, of Columbus, having withdrawn, J. J. Geegan, of Cincinnati, as Secretary.

A Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization, on Resolutions, and to assist in the reception of Blaine. A telegram was read from I. S. Cunningham, of San Francisco, and letters from Hon. W. W. Dudley, of Washington, and R. Thomas, of Kansas City. Adjourned till 10 P. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization have agreed upon A. L. Morrison as President and J. J. Geegan for Secretary.

A. L. Morrison was selected as permanent Chairman. The resolutions adopted ratify the nomination of Blaine, oppose Free Trade; declare in favor of the Monroe doctrine; and say the nomination of Cleveland is an insult to the Irish. A committee was appointed to convey the resolutions to J. G. Blaine. Michael Kerwin, of New York, was elected Chairman of the Executive Committee for the next four years, and Richard Y. Fanning, of Ohio, Secretary. Adjourned sine die.

Three-fourths of the Convention were new converts from Democracy to Republicanism. They express great confidence in the adhesiveness of the Irish vote to Blaine, and say that in addition to those who openly come out for Blaine there will be a very large silent vote by Irish-American voters cast by men whose business or occupation make it prudent to keep silent. John J. Geghan says that the special organization of the Irish Republicans in Ohio is already quite good, and that in a few days it will be made thoroly good. He says he has in his possession 3,770 names of good workers who can be relied upon for good service, and whom he can reach quickly by mail. The delegates from other States report similar forwardness of organization in their States, and say that the defection from the Democratic party is relatively as large in their own States as it is in Ohio. Bitter is a tame word to qualify their detestation of Cleveland, and their ardor for Blaine is correspondingly as strong as their aversion for his opponent.

MRS. LOCKWOOD COMING TO OHIO.

Mrs. Lockwood, the Equal Rights candidate for the Presidency, will speak in Cleveland on the 12th inst, on the issues of the campaign. She will make her first campaign speech in Baltimore in a few days, and will then go west through Philadelphia and New York.

BLAINE AND THE SENTINEL.

The attorneys for the Indianapolis Sentinel on Thursday filed a new bill of discovery and 12 additional interrogatories. The new questions demand that Blaine shall state in what building the first marriage took place; what Magistrate performed the ceremony; who were present; what was said about the marriage by those present; what were his relations to S. S. Blaine; who was Sarah C. Stanwood; who accompanied him (Blaine) to Pittsburg; who accompanied his wife from Pittsburg to Augusta; did he (Blaine) return to Kentucky after the Pittsburg marriage and make love to young ladies of Dennon's Springs, representing himself as a single man; where and when he rejoined his wife, etc. Orators ask if these interrogatories are not fully and truthfully answered, that further proceedings in the case be perpetually restrained.

SHOOTING AT ST. JOHN.

A special from Sullivan, Ind., says: Some villain fired into the car in which Gov. St. John sat, on his way from Carlisle to Terre Haute, last night. The ball passed through the window on the opposite side, lodging in the side on which St. John sat, and a little in front of him. The Governor took the matter coolly and no disturbance was made, and many on the train were not aware of the occurrence. No clue to the motive or identity of the person who fired the shot.

GOING TO THE WEST.

Blaine will go from West Virginia to Michigan, and will spend the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th of October in that State. The 18th and 19th will be devoted to rest and recuperation. Beginning with the 20th, he will spend four days in Indiana, filling a program which will be arranged by the State Central Committee. On the morning of the 24th, he will be received by the Illinois State Central Committee, at Danville, and will proceed thence to Springfield. Gen. Logan will spend three days in Indiana during the last week in October.

BLAINE AND THE HOCKING VALLEY MINES.

The New York Tribune prints the following explanation of the charge emanating from Boston that Mr. Blaine is interested in the Hocking Valley mines:

To the Editor of the Tribune:

"SIR—I have read the statement in the Evening Post, signed by J. Henry Brooks, of Boston, with the head lines 'Hocking Valley; Another Blaine Falsehood Exposed.' In justice to Mr. Blaine I desire to say that his letter to the Hon. H. S. Bundy, dated Bar Harbor, Me., July 22, set forth in said statement, is true. In 1880 I solicited Mr. Blaine through the Hon. Thomas Ewing, my attorney, to subscribe for one share in what was styled the 'Hope Furnace Tract Association,' which he did, and for which he was to pay $25,000.

"The subscription was made and paid upon the condition that if at the end of two years Mr. Blaine should decide not to take the one share, then upon notice to that effect I agreed to refund the amount paid with six per cent. interest, and the transaction should be regarded as a loan. At the end of the two years Mr. Blaine notified me he preferred not to take the share, and demanded repayment of the money, which I promised to make and gave him security.

"The $50,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Standard Coal and Iron Company, delivered to Mr. Elkins by Mr. Brooks, and receipted for by him on the 25th of May, 1882, as set forth in the statement of Brooks, were deposited by Mr. Brooks and myself as collateral security to secure the payment of the amount advanced or loaned to me by Mr. Blaine, and for no other purpose, and are so held to-day. The whole transaction was purely of a business character, fair on the part of Mr. Blaine in every respect, and satisfactory to myself. W. D. LEE."

A BREEZE FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Advices from South Carolina are that the situation there is not such as to afford much satisfaction to the Democrats. Disgruntled members of that party made overtures to the Republicans for coalition in some of the Congressional districts. The Democrats think they see in this movement a scheme to capture the electoral vote of the State for Blaine and caused appeals to be sent through the State to arouse the Democrats and sent them word to prevent the negros from supporting the joint ticket and to discourage them from taking any part in the campaign.

ALL THE EWINGS FOR BLAINE.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, while at Lancaster, O., not only expressed himself clearly to the Enquirer reporter that he would vote for Blaine, but also acquainted many prominent citizens of the same cheering news. His brothers, Gen. Hugh B. Ewing and Judge P. B. Ewing, of this City, and all their voting children, always Democrats, also give hearty support to Mr. Blaine.

MICHIGAN GREENBACKERS.

The Independent Greenback Conference met at Lansing on October 1, and organized by electing Daniel Thompson, of Saginaw, Chairman, and F. L. Lord of Kalamazoo, Secretary. Twelve Counties were represented by one delegate each. The sentiment was unanimous in favor of a straight electoral ticket. A few of those present gave estimates as to how many votes a straight ticket would receive in their respective Counties as follows: Stone, of Shiawassee, 100; Williams, of Van Buren, 300; Fox, of Bay, 300 to 500; Thompson, of Saginaw, 600.

CLEVELAND'S RECEPTION.

The special train bearing Gov. Cleveland and party from Albany to Buffalo was met at every station by large crowds. At Buffalo a drizzling rain fell all day, but this did not seem to dampen the ardor of the Governor's friends, who turned out en masse to welcome him home. The procession was eight miles long, and two hours in passing a given point. In the square opposite the Genesee House many thousands had gathered, and the appearance of the Governor on the platform was the signal for the wildest cheering. The Governor stood with uncovered head, while Hon. H. Martin, 76 years of age, President of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank, and the oldest banker in the City, as well as the oldest ex-railroad conductor in the country, welcomed him to the City. After Mr. Martin had finished speaking, Gov. Cleveland stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS—I can hardly tell the people of Buffalo how I rejoice to-night, and how grateful I am for this demonstration of confidence and esteem of my friends and fellow-citizens. I have resided among you and in this City, where all my success in private life has been achieved for nearly 30 years. To-night I come to you, after the longest absence that has occurred in all that time, and yet within the few weeks that have passed since I saw you last an event has happened of supreme importance to me, and which places me within the Nation's gaze. The honor which has been brought to me I ask my fellow-townsmen to share, while I acknowledge with grateful heart all they in the past have done for me. [Applause.] But two short years ago you stood steadily by my side in every effort of mine as the Chief Executive of our City to advance its interests and welfare. Whatever I was able to accomplish of value to this community was largely due to your strong and intelligent support, nor can I ever forget the generous endorsement you gave my candidacy for the high office which I now hold in the State, and I assure you, that in its administration, I have received no greater encouragement than the approval of my friends at home. What I have seen and heard to-night has touched me deeply. It tells me that my neighbors are still my friends, and assures me that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in my efforts to deserve their confidence and attachment. In years to come I shall deem myself not far wrong if I still retain their good opinion, and if surrounding cares and perplexities bring but anxiety and vexation, I shall find solace and comfort in the memory of the days spent here, and in recalling the kindness of my Buffalo friends. But other friends are here to-night, and to all who tender me their kindly welcome, I extend a heartfelt greeting as citizens with me, of the greatest commonwealth in the sisterhood of States, and one immensely interested in the general weal.

"Because I love my State and her people I cannot refrain from reminding you that she should be in the van of every movement which promises a safer and better administration of the General Government, so closely related to her prosperity and greatness. [Applause.] And let me leave you with the thought that your safety lies in impressing upon the endeavor of those intrusted with the guardianship of your rights and interests, a pure, patriotic and exacting popular sentiment. The character of the Government can hardly rise higher than the source from which it springs, and the integrity and faithfulness of public servants is not apt to be greater than the people demand." [Great cheering.]

Gov. Cleveland having finished his address, the grand procession passed in review before him and his guests. After the procession had passed, an informal reception was tendered the Governor.

DEMOCRATIC ROORBACKS.

The Washington Critic gives prominence to the following:

"Ohio Republicans should be on the lookout for malignant and sensational slanders put in circulation just at the close of their canvass and too late for contradiction before the polls open. Something is on the tapis, something is about to be sprung upon Ohio Republicans. It will not be the old lies revamped, but something entirely new and more devilishly malignant, if possible, than the assaults on a good wife and mother's honor, or the defilement of the tomb of an innocent babe. Emissaries of the Ku-Klux and shotgun Democracy have been flying back and forth between the supply pipes of the Standard Oil Company in Ohio and the den of Barnum & Co. in New York for days past, engaged in forwarding some plot to avert the crushing defeat that awaits them on the second Tuesday in this month. We warn the Republicans of Ohio that they must be on the alert."

THE GERMANS FOR BLAINE.

Secretary McPherson received a letter from a German distiller in Ohio, in which the writer goes over the political situation very comprehensively and declares that the idea that the Germans are revolting against Blaine is a mistake. On the contrary he says all the German Republicans who for their own reasons bolted from the party and elected Hoadly, are coming back to support Blaine. They have made their fight and gained their point, he says, and are now satisfied to vote with the party.

HENDRICKS IN ANOTHER RAILROAD SMASH-UP.

The special train on the Pan Handle Road carrying Hendricks collided with a hand car on October 4 at daylight, killing John Fouts, a 12-year-old boy, and Thomas Waldron, trackman. The Plumed Knights of this City were also on the train, but none were injured. The collision was caused by a heavy fog prevailing at the time.

PAY UP OR GET OUT.

It has been discovered that a young man employed in the office of a New York Democratic State official informed a friend that he had been assessed 5 per cent. of his salary for political purposes. The assessment was peremptory, and the young man to meet it was compelled to borrow the money. It is understood that his fellow-Democratic clerks at the Capitol were assessed, and that the urgency with which the tax was levied was explained by the fact that the money was needed for use in Ohio [illegible] Democratic City official, and at the Capitol it is the rule, and not the exception, to demand contributions for Cleveland and reform.

Word comes here from Boston that Chairman Barnum, of the Democratic National Committee, was in that City a few days ago, although he managed to conceal himself from the reporters, and took hold of the work of raising funds for the campaign in Ohio with energy. The Independents boast that when the Democrats pure and simple did not respond liberally to his appeals, the case was far different when he got around to them, for $100,000 was easily subscribed, most of which was to be sent to Ohio. In the State of New York the Democratic managers have withdrawn all their speakers from St. Lawrence and other Counties, and have sent them to Ohio. Mark D. Wilber, of Connecticut, Assemblymen Church and Rice were announced for 22 speeches in several localities, and the speakers have gone to Ohio. It is a case of Democratic desperation.

CHAIRMAN CHAFFEE'S ESTIMATE.

Chairman Chaffee, of the New York Republican Executive Committee, says: "Ohio is tolerably certain to give Blaine 10,000 majority, and may come up much larger. When the Ohio fight is over, we intend to turn our energies towards the South, and we have expectations of making considerable inroads upon its solidity. As for New York, everything here is lovely and in the best possible shape. The canvass has been excellently managed. Blaine will have 50,000 majority, and possibly 75,000. Connecticut and New Jersey are both safe for Blaine and Logan. Indiana we shall undoubtedly carry by an increased majority. West Virginia looks hopeful, while I can personally vouch that Colorado will give Blaine 5,000 majority, and may even do better."

BLAINE NAILS A LIE.

Mr. Blaine has written the following letter to Hon. Wm. McKinley:

DEAR SIR—Have your favor stating there are certain charges against me which you wish to be able to contradict authoritatively. I answer you promptly and decisively.

First—It is utterly untrue that I ever advocated a residence of 21 years as a requirement of naturalization. On the contrary, I always opposed the party that suggested it. I think the only change in the naturalization laws for which I ever voted in Congress was to admit those foreigners who had honorably served in the Union Army to citizenship without the delay required of others.

Second—I never voted to impose a tax of $10 per annum on miners. By internal revenue laws, framed to raise money for the expenses of war, proprietors of mines were taxed $10 per annum, just as lawyers, physicians, builders, and other callings were, but the individual miner, the man who actually worked in the mine, was not in the least affected by the tax. I voted for the tax on proprietors of mines, as I did for every other tax needed for the support of the Union armies. The tax was repealed 15 years ago.

Third—I do not own and never did own an acre of coal land or any other kind of land in the Hocking Valley, or in any other part of Ohio. My letter to Hon. Hezekiah Bundy in July last on this same subject was accurately true. Very truly yours,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

BLAINE'S FIRST MARRIAGE.

Joe Shelby, an uncompromising Democrat, who enjoys a wide acquaintance through Missouri, was in Lexington, Friday. A correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat, having an intimation that Gen. Shelby had some acquaintance with the facts regarding Mr. Blaine's marriage in Kentucky, approached him on that subject. Gen. Shelby said:

"At the time of Mr. Blaine's secret marriage I was clerking in Mr. Sam Jackson's store on Cheapside, Lexington, Ky. Mr. Jackson, by the way, is the father-in-law of Gov. Crittenden."

"I suppose you have seen Mr. Blaine frequently?"

"Well, yes, sir; when I was a young man."

"What was his status?"

"He moved in the best society, and on all occasions was entertained by the best people the blue-grass country afforded."

"Did you at that time hear reports calculated to injure his standing in the community?"

"No, sir; never. No man, whether at home or abroad, enjoyed greater confidence than he."

"How do you regard the reports concerning his alleged improper course with Miss Stanwood?"

"Had the people in the section of the country in which he resided believed that he had been guilty of any immoral act he would not be among the Presidential candidates to-day."

"I think," said the reporter, "I heard you state to a crowd on the street that you knew two gentlemen now living in Saline County, this State, who accompanied Mr. Blaine in a stage from Georgetown to Lexington, thence to Paris and thence to Millersburg, and who witnessed Mr. Blaine's first marriage, to which he alluded in his letter to Mr. Phelps?"

"Yes, sir, and both of them represent the first families of Kentucky."

"Have you anything further to say, General?"

"No, sir; but if Mr. Blaine needs any proof of his first marriage, it can be easily forthcoming from the source mentioned."

"Give me the names, General, please."

"No, sir; it is not necessary or proper to give them publicity until that marriage becomes a matter of judicial investigation, because the persons, who would necessarily be witnesses, do not want to come before the public."

"Are you a Blaine man?"

"I am for Cleveland. But I think when a serious charge is made against any man, particularly such as has been preferred against Mr. Blaine, it is the duty of every man who is in possession of any information calculated to show the whole truth to tell it without reserve."

Who Invented the Telephone?

Ex-Judge Hill, on September 30, continued his argument in the Bell-Drawbaugh telephone suit. He said 73 witnesses had identified exhibits B and F, operative telephones as being in existence prior to Bell's experiment of June 2, 1875; more than 40 had identified them as being in existence prior to July 9, 1874, the date of Bell's alleged conception of the practicability of getting audible results by the vibration of an armature in front of an electro-magnet, and 20 had testified that they had talked through the machines and heard and understood words and sentences prior to June 21, 1875. In reviewing the whole evidence which had been presented, Mr. Hill said that 197 persons had testified to a knowledge of Mr. Drawbaugh's speaking telephone prior to Feb 14, 1876. Of these 126 actually saw the instruments, and the majority had identified the particular machine or were present when it was successfully talking through.

Making It Warm for the Mormons.

Sunday, the Mormon converts petitioned the Red Cross Vigilance Society of Lewis, Hickman and Maury Counties, Tennessee, to give them five more days in which to leave the country. After holding a solemn conclave in the forest, the masked knights agreed to extend the time six days, midnight next Tuesday being declared the hour after which the time should be beyond the limits of the three Counties. The method of the petitioning was this: The converts nailed the communication on a tree where the Red Cross Knights nailed their exeunt omnes notice on September 1. The Mormon converts will go by rail from Nashville on their way North to-day, and hold safe-conduct patrol tickets in their possession, showing the time for their departure was extended. It is generally believed the State of Tennessee has solved the Mormon question, so far as the lodgment of persons of that faith within her borders is concerned.

—The woman who seeks relief from pain by the free use of alcoholic stimulants and narcotic drugs finds what she seeks only as sensibility is destroyed or temporarily suspended. No cure was ever wrought by such means and the longer they are employed the more hopeless the case becomes. [illegible] and use Mrs. Pinkham's [illegible]

RISING SUN
STOVE POLISH
For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequaled.
MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

It has been and still is the claim of the Manufacturers, and has the indorsement of the public that Ridge's Food is an all reliable food in the world for Infants and children. It contains all the elements for perfect growth as is no other. It is a fact that more children have been saved and successfully reared by Ridge's Food than by all the other foods combined. Sold by Druggists everywhere. 4 sizes—35c, 65c, $1.25 and $1.75. WOOLRICH & CO., Palmer, Mass., on every label.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Chinese Empire.

At a meeting of the Cabinet Council in Paris, Thursday, Prime Minister Ferry assured his colleagues that the occupation of Kelung by Admiral Courbet would finish French operations in China. He stated that he had reason to believe that peace would soon follow the event.

A Tien Tsin dispatch of the 2d, says: "John Russell Young, American Minister, according to instructions from Washington, presented Li Hung Chang with France's demand for the indemnity, saying France had requested American mediation. Li Hung Chang scornfully refused the demand."

A terrible affair occurred at Salinos, on the Mexican Central Railroad, Thursday. Judge Santos, who caused the arrest of some train robbers a year ago, was holding Court, when a mob gathered, overpowered the authorities, murdered the Judge, the Chief of Police, and about 20 others, besides wounding a large number.

The Paris Journal des Debats publishes an article on the French navy, charging it is inefficient, and stating it doubts its ability to sustain a war with China.

The Ministry deny that the French Government asked the United States to act as a mediator in the Chinese affair.

It is semi-officially announced that America may have offered to act as mediator between France and China, but France has not asked her to act in that capacity.

It is reported that the French have occupied Tamsui.

COURBET TO BE RECALLED

The Paris Telegraphe states it has received information that the Government intends shortly to recall Admiral Courbet from China, and has therefore instructed him to destroy the Chinese fleet in the event of the capture of Kelung failing, to cause China to submit to the French demands.

A FIGHT BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND FRENCH

General Delisle sends a dispatch stating that, hearing that the Chinese troops between Baele and Langsan were moving forward, he took measures necessary to drive them back to their gunboat. A brilliant engagement ensued, 4,000 Chinese troops being pitted against him. Commander Charlie, of the Massue, was killed in the fight, and 30 men wounded. When the dispatch was sent the Chinese were being steadily driven back and had lost heavily.

SERIOUS RIOTS.

A serious riot among coolies occurred at Hong Kong on October 3. Some boatmen refused to carry a cargo to the French ships, and a general strike followed, resulting in disorder. The populace maltreated the police, who endeavored to preserve order. The military finally quieted the disturbance. Several natives were killed and a number wounded. The excitement has now subsided.

CHINESE REINFORCED.

The Viceroy of Fuh Kien has sent 15,000 men to reinforce the Chinese troops now holding Kelung and Tamsui.

SHOT AND SHELL.

The English authorities at Woolwich are displaying much activity in forwarding war material to Hong Kong. Six hundred tons of shot, shell and ordinance were shipped thence to-day.

Egypt.

BERBER RECAPTURED BY GORDON.

Sir Evelyn Baring has sent a dispatch to the Government that Gordon, after having bombarded Berber for some time, effected an entrance into the place and recaptured it. The rebels and hostile inhabitants fled when the bombardment ceased.

The fall of Berber will enable Col. Kitchner to reach Gordon from Dongola and ascertain his wishes regarding the Nile expedition, and as to the necessity of an expedition going to Khartoum. The conference may result in the abandonment of the Nile expedition. The Mudir sends a dispatch stating that a reliable messenger has brought word to him that he saw Gordon with four steamers arrive at Shendy. Finding the place deserted, Gordon nailed to a tree a proclamation offering to pardon the people.

GEN. WOLSELEY.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Cairo says: "The recall of Gen. Wolseley is denied by official authority. The dispatch also states that the Khedive received a telegram informing that Berber had been recaptured from the rebels, who, upon their evacuation, succeeded in removing the treasure.

An Alexandria dispatch of the 2d, says Wolseley has been ordered by wire to be back in London by the end of October. The command of troops in Egypt has been assumed by Gen. Stephenson.

THE MAHDI.

It is reported that the Mahdi has advanced toward the White Nile. He probably intends to cross the River Duem.

KILLED AT BERBER.

It is rumored at Cairo that Col. Stewart has been killed at Berber.

Great Britain.

Through the mediation of Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales a compromise upon the Franchise and Redistribution bills is being arranged by Premier Gladstone and the Marquis of Salisbury. The conditions proposed for the compromise are that the Government shall submit the Redistribution bill to Parliament at the Autumn session, the Marquis of Salisbury agreeing to have the Franchise bill passed if the redistribution scheme shall prove at all acceptable to the Tory wings of the House. The House of Lords are to have no control of the Redistribution bill until after the Franchise bill shall have become a law.

A London dispatch of the 4th says the negotiations between Gladstone and the Earl of Salisbury, in relation to the passage of the franchise bill by the House of Lords, are broken off. Gladstone absolutely refused to entertain the proposition to introduce a redistribution bill in the Commons before the Lords should pass the franchise bill.

GLADSTONE DENOUNCED.

The Marquis of Salisbury addressed a meeting at Glasgow on October 4. He said the present state of affairs in Ireland is due to Gladstone's zigzag policy, extreme leniency and savage oppression. All the European powers, he stated, are united against England. The Egyptian dilemma is not due to the fulfilment of Lord Beaconsfield's engagements, but to the procrastinating policy of the Liberals.

Gladstone has issued a circular, notifying his supporters to attend the opening of Parliament, as he proposed at the earliest moment to submit important and pressing business for the consideration of that body.

CONGRATULATING NEAL DOW.

The United Kingdom Alliance Temperance Organization has adopted a resolution congratulating Neal Dow and the State of Maine on having at the recent election secured such a majority for the measure, by incorporating into the State Constitution a Prohibition amendment. They say that by reason of this vote they anticipate great results to accrue to the rest of the world.

CABLES BROKEN.

Both the Gould cables between Europe and America are broken.

THE POET LAUREATE.

Tennyson's new work consists of a single long dramatic poem, the subject being a Becket.

East Indies.

PRISONERS SLAUGHTERED.

It is learned that in quelling a mutiny of prisoners at Mandalay a few days ago the Burmese soldiers set fire to the prison and shot 430 of the inmates while they were attempting to escape from the burning building.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Advices from India state that a collision occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway, in which 60 persons were killed and injured.

Africa.

A POLL TAX.

The French Government has imposed a poll tax of one shilling upon every person who lands at Calais or Boulogne. The money thus raised will be used in defraying expenses incurred in improving the harbors on the north coast.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION.

It is reported 300 well armed men have gathered within 10 miles of the City of Panama, but there is no trustworthy information as to their designs. If the movement is a revolution it will not extend beyond mere politics, as foreigners are all supplied with abundance of arms and can smother any attempt at violence.

Dominion of Canada.

A sensation was caused at Stratford, Ont., by the discovery of a scheme to defraud the customs by smuggling in grain from the States. Walter Marshall, of Michigan, and his son, are implicated.

The Hamilton, Ont., Labor Political Association, headed by a band and carrying transparencies with mottos, paraded the principal streets to Market Square, where speeches were made and resolutions passed denouncing the system of importing pauper and Chinese labor, demanding the return of foreign paupers, and the recall of immigration agents and lecturers.

[illegible]

A dry goods merchant named Westgate, of the firm of Westgate Bros., failed in Montreal a short time since for nearly $100,000, after compounding with his creditors and getting his release, has mysteriously [illegible] order without paying [illegible] large creditors have taken out seizures on what is left behind, which is very little.

An insurance agent moving in the highest circles here has also taken his sudden departure without notifying his creditors. There are many victims, as he had good credit on the strength of his aristocratic connections in England.

A SHORT HONEYMOON.

Jame Villeneaue, son of J. O. Villeneaue, Mayor of St. John Baptiste, Canada, helped himself to $1,400 out of his father's safe and eloped to the United States with a handsome young girl named Emma Lamire, belonging to Quebec. United States detectives were telegraphed to at once, and their honeymoon interrupted at Troy, N. Y., where the couple were arrested. On refunding what money remained Villeneaue was released. The young lady, however, was sent home.

FREE OF DUTY.

An order in Council has been passed by Canada allowing steel for shovels and spades, not less than 11 or more than 18 wire guage, and costing not less than $75 per ton, of 2,240 pounds, to be imported free of duty by the manufacturers of shovels and spades for the purpose of manufacture until the next session of Parliament.

Ireland.

A BOY'S STORY.

A boy of 10 years, who is the sole survivor of the party that attacked Maamtrasna Ireland, some time ago, has just been interviewed relative to the tragedy. He declares that at the time of the murders he was awakened by a blow on the head. He saw only one assailant, and his face was disguised.

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Irish National League was held at Dublin on October 1. Timothy Harrington, Secretary of the League, stated that owing to the smallness of subscriptions received, the League had decided to affiliate with no branches sending under £5. The League had received no help from America for some time, and had to rely on Ireland for aid necessary to carry on the work.

DYNAMITE.

A son of O'Donovan Rossa, who is in Paris, boasts that he brought with him 50,000 francs with which to buy dynamite, to be sent to England.

In General.

CHOLERA.

During the past 24 hours there were 36 fresh cases of cholera and 12 deaths at Naples. At Genoa there were 27 fresh cases and 22 deaths.

There have been no deaths or fresh cases of cholera reported in Spain the past 24 hours.

THE COPENHAGEN FIRE.

The fire which destroyed the royal palace at Copenhagen on October 3, and spread to other buildings was under control at 1:30 the next morning. The archives of the Rigsdag and a number of important works of art, including some of Thorwaldsen's, were destroyed. The damage amounts to several million kroner. The palace chapel and Thorwaldsen's museum were saved. The King and Crown Prince were present at the fire until midnight.

A dispatch from Copenhagen states that 10 soldiers were burned to death while attempting to save some effects in the royal palace, which was destroyed on Oct. 3.

DISASTROUS HURRICANE—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

Intelligence is just received of a terrible disastrous hurricane in Iceland on the 11th of September. Accounts thus far received show that 19 trading vessels, and 60 fishing boats were lost, and 32 vessels disabled. The most appalling feature of the hurricane was the loss of life. The exact number of those who perished has not yet been ascertained, but it is known to be very great.

BISMARCK'S PROPOSAL.

It is reported Prince Bismarck has actually proposed a renewal of the London Conference to finally settle the Egyptian financial question, and has suggested that the Conference meet in Berlin before the end of October. The idea meets with increasing favor among French politicians.

A ROYAL SCANDAL.

The petition of the Grand Duke of Hesse for divorce from Mme. Kalomine will be heard by seven Judges of the Supreme Court at Darmstadt, on October 18. Mme. Kalomine will oppose the petition. She has declined the allowance granted her by the Grand Duke, and refuses a compromise. If the divorce is refused the Grand Duke will abdicate. Truth says Queen Victoria desires that a divorce be granted, so as to enable the Grand Duke to marry the Duches, of Albany.

A COLLECTOR MOBBED.

Advices from Monrovia, Liberia, state a revolt occurred among the natives of Bassam. They burned the Collector's house, but he succeeded in making his escape. Three hundred troops have been dispatched from Monrovia. They will hold the town and maintain order.

A GOVERNOR IMPRISONED.

In consequence of the protest of the Italian Consul, the Sultan of Morocco has dismissed from office and imprisoned the Governor of Demnah, who is charged with having tortured Jews.

NOTES.

Sixty houses have been destroyed by fire in the Town of Montgreland, Auvergue.

The boat race between the Lumber's crew of the United States frigate Lancaster and the Southampton, Col. Porter's club, took place at Southampton Saturday. The Americans led for some time, but Col. Porter's gradully overhauled and passed them, after which they drew right away, and won by nearly half a mile. The race was exciting, and was witnessed by an immense assemblage from the ships and house tops.

King Alfonso signed the decree abolishing the duties levied in Spain upon Cuban sugars, creating differential flag duties upon Spanish West India sugars imported into Spain in foreign vessels, increasing the duties on all foreign sugars, discriminating in favor of sugar from nations having treaties and against nations without, like England and America.

At the Longchamps races in Paris, the mob, dissatisfied with the riding of an English jockey named Sharpe, pulled him off his horse and brutally kicked and beat him. The horse was also injured by blows from sticks, stones and umbrellas. Sharpe was carried into a wing of the inclosure, in a critical condition. A violent riot followed, the mob breaking into the inclosure. Soldiers on duty were compelled to guard the place from the infuriated crowd.

A Berlin dispatch says: "Further evidence is shown in Germany of the active naval policy recently determined on by the Imperial Government. In addition to the purchase of the Chinese ironclads lately built at Kiel, and the hastening of work on the musketo fleet, all the Government dockyards on the North and Baltic Seas are filled with newly employed workmen, who are engaged in repairs and the reconstruction of naval vessels. This activity is especially noticeable at the naval stations of Dantzic, on the Vistula, and Wilhelmshofen, on the Johde. The force at each of these has been augmented by hundreds of workmen."

Frightful Tragedy.

A fearful tragedy occurred near Binghamton, N. Y., Oct. 4. A party of boys went camping, when one (George Turner), 16 years of age, either by accident or design, discharged a musket into the crowd of his companions, riddling one (Ernist Gibson), 10 years of age, with buckshot, killing him instantly, and wounding another (James Livingston) in the bowels, probably fatally. Turner, after the deed, ran, but was caught shortly after and lodged in jail. Great excitement prevails.

Lost Their Money and Senses.

Leo Shreck and wife and John Flick had $118 deposited in the Erie County, Pa., Savings bank when the bank suspended. The loss of the money drove them insane. Thinking afterwards they were committing a great sin they inflicted self-flagellation. To-day two officers saw the man and his wife digging a grave in the backyard; they entered, and found the people intended to enact the death of Christ, to be followed by killing the children, to represent Herod's slaughter of the innocents. All were arrested.

Electric Light in Coal Mines.

Recent explosions of fire damp have set operators to thinking how most effectually to protect themselves and their employes against the grave danger. Many shafts in the Connellsville, Pa., region are using safety lamps, but these give a dim light and are not very satisfactory, especially to the miners. These and other considerations have moved H. C. Frick's Coke Company to make some experiments with the electric light with a view to its use in the mines. A two-horse dynamo has been placed in the engine house at the Trotter works. It is driven by a small engine and supplies electricity for light, in the engine room tower, the mouth of the shaft and four at the bottom. There is no doubt as to the utility or practicability of the light, but the sole question to be determined is that of cost. It would not be surprising to see within the next year every coal mine in the Connellsville region illuminated with the noonday light of the electric arc.

The Democrats of the Eighth Ohio District [illegible] con-

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Frank Hatton has been designated by the President to act as Postmaster General for 10 days.

Coinage at the various mints during September, $4,613,363, of which $2,350,000 were standard dollars.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the claim of heirs of James and Catherine Bigsby for compensation for a reservation in Tennessee granted their parents, Cherokee Indians, under the treaties of 1817 and 1819, cannot be allowed.

Col. C. Jay French, for the past ten years superintendent of the railway mail service in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, has resigned to accept a position with the American Bell Telephone Company. He has been connected with the postal service for twenty-five years. A. Burt, Supt. of Mails in the Cincinnati post-office, has been promoted to fill the vacancy.

The Treasury department is informed that Lieut. Lutz, of the revenue steamer Corwin, seized the German schooner Adele while the crew were killing seals at St. Paul islands, near Alaska, and brought the vessel and a portion of the crew to San Francisco. Lieut. Lutz has been instructed to turn the vessel over to the United States Marshal at San Francisco, and consult with the United States District Attorney as to future proceedings.

Sixth Auditor Crowell, of the Treasury Department, has prepared a statement of the financial operations of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1884, from which it appears that stamps sold during the year were 40,627,059—a decrease of 2,296,502. The revenues of the Department for the same period show a total of $42,584,860; a decrease of $2,242,613. Expenditures for the last fiscal year, $1,290,363 in excess of expenditures for the preceding fiscal year.

The officials in immediate charge of the Army Medical Museum have been so badgered in months past about the whereabouts of the skeleton of Guiteau, the assassin, that they felt the necessity of disposing of the same. Nearly every visitor to the institution has made inquiry to see the bones, but the request has been invariably refused. A short time ago, to prevent future annoyance in this respect, the bones were placed in the personal charge of Surgeon Billings, and hereafter it will be impossible for any one to see them without permission from him. He will carry the only key to the lock that bars the horrible treasure from sight. It is understood that the bones have never been mounted, notwithstanding the reports to the contrary.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

The report of Inspector Haworth, in charge of Indian schools, shows an average attendance of pupils for the last fiscal year of 3,919 at boarding, and 1,757 at day school. Total attendance, 5,678, or about 32 per cent. larger than the preceding year, excluding missionary schools and pupils placed in State educational institutions. The report shows that there are 40,000 Indian children old enough to attend school. At Chilocca, I. T., school, 7,000 acres of land have been reserved for the benefit of pupils, so they may find homes immediately upon finishing their education. The Superintendent recommends that Indian pupils who may hereafter complete the school terms, when of proper age, be admitted to United States citizenship, and that the same privilege be extended to those Indians who have left their tribes and become possessed of property. In this connection it is shown that the number of Indians who thus quitted their tribes and became tax-payers, rose from 25,731 in 1880, to 66,407 in 1883.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The debt statement, issued on October 1, shows a decrease of the public debt during September of $12,040,039; decrease since June 30, 1884, $24,583,181; cash in the Treasury, $425,031,322; gold certificates outstanding, $120,936,960; silver certificates, $123,260,721, certificates of deposit, $15,945,000; refunding certificates, $270,750; legal tenders, $346,681,016; fractional currency (not including amount estimated as lost or destroyed), $6,977,260.

The following is a statement of the public debt for the month ended September 30:

Interest bearing debt—	
Four and one-halfs	$250,000,000
Fours	737,648,500
Threes	204,521,250
Refunding certificates	270,750
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest bearing debt	$1,206,476,500
Debt bearing no interest—	
Matured debt	$18,616,815
Legal tenders	346,739,356
Certificates of deposit	15,945,000
Gold and silver certificates	244,197,341
Fractional currency	6,977,260
Total without interest	$613,858,957
Total debt	$1,838,952,272
Total interest	11,546,104
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	$425,031,321
Debt, less cash in Treasury—	
Oct. 1, 1884	1,425,467,055
Decrease during September	8,542,832
Decrease since June 30, 1884	24,583,180
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$1,763,508
Debt on which interest has ceased	18,616,815
Interest thereon	333,706
Gold and silver certificates	244,197,341
U. S. notes held for redemption of certificates	15,945,000
Cash balance available	144,174,949
Total	$425,031,321
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	425,031,321
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable by United States, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	969,352
Interest paid by United States	63,099,504
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	18,858,095
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings	655,198
Balance interest paid by the United States	43,586,210

RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

The forthcoming report of the Commissioner of the Land Office shows that during the year ended June 30, 1884, there were selected 8,343,154 acres of public lands under grants to aid in the construction of railroads, making the total amount of such selections awaiting action by the Department 11,861,698 acres. The selections do not pass title, but simply indicate the lands claimed under the grant. The Department has suspended action upon these selections until Congress shall act upon the question of the forfeiture of certain grants now pending before it. The lands certified or patented and for which title passed were 647,162 acres. The number of acres disposed of to railroads is 169,442 greater than in 1883. It is 402,278 less than in 1881, and 510,212 less than in 1880.

Here's Your Mule—The Drummers' Party.

The committee appointed by the Drummers' National Convention, waited upon Hon. J. Mulhatton, at Louisville, Saturday evening and notified him officially of his nomination for President of the United States. Mr. Mulhatton's letter of acceptance appeared in the Courier-Journal of October 7. Principal points of interest in it are that the uprising of the drummer fraternity means a new era, when business men shall prevent professional politicians and the lower classes from ruling the business interests of the country. It favors Prohibition, because no drummer or business man can drink intoxicating liquors and be successful. It opposes convict labor, because it is a pernicious system of slavery, and interfering with honest working men. It is brutal and cruel and a relic of barbarism. It favors retrenchment, reform, and the abolition of war taxes, the surplus in the treasury to be applied at once to liquidating the public debt and for public improvements.

Animal Diseases.

A strange disease has broken out among cattle in the Catawissa Valley, Pa., one farmer losing seven head, and nine more are dying.

It has been discovered that Maryland farmers have been slaughtering diseased hogs and shipping them to Baltimore, where it is supposed the meat is being packed. The Governor has taken measures to punish the fiends.

The Grain Trade.

Local freight agents, in order to protect St. Louis against rate cutting at other points, have reduced the tariff on grain to the seaboard to 17½ cents.

At the New York Produce Exchange a movement was started to establish a clearing house for the grain trade. The President was authorized to appoint a committee to examine into the matter, and report to the grain trade at a future meeting.

Heavy Failure at Rochester.

A general assignment of J. W. Rosenthal & Co., one of the largest clothing manufacturing firms of Rochester, N. Y., was filed on the morning of October 6. The assignee is Louis Greisheimer, of Chicago, and the claims of preferred creditors amount to nearly $100,000. The real extent of the failure cannot be learned until the assignee's schedule is filed.

Belva Lockwood says she is going to start on a campaigning tour soon.

Sen. Vest in all his speeches declares the Democratic platform means a tariff for revenue only.

Hon. T. J. Latham, President of the Memphis (Tenn.) Water Works, has declared for Blaine and Logan.

Washington Democrats are despondent. They have about given up West Virginia, and say there is no hope of carrying Ohio.

INDUSTRIAL.

The miners and coke drawers of Connellsville, Pa., have struck against a proposed reduction of 10 per cent.

The strike among Pennsylvania river coal miners, so far as the fourth pool is concerned, is virtually over. A large majority of pits are in operation, at reduced rates.

The strike of Pittsburg stove molders is virtually over. The men have notified the manufacturers that they are willing to return to work at ten per cent. reduction, with the probability that the offer will be accepted.

The Chicopee Manufacturing Company at Chicopee Falls, Mass., announced Friday that they should run on three-quarter time—nine hours a day for five days in the week. All the manufacturing establishments of the Village are running on short time.

The mining situation at Straitsville, O., is unchanged, but the miners feel confident of winning. It is said a strike will be inaugurated by the railroad men and not haul any coal mined by the imported miners. That would make a speedy settlement or trouble the syndicate.

A dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn., says the iron interest is reviving in the South. The Woodstock, Ala., Iron Company has just closed a contract for 13,000 tons of car wheel iron, at $20.50 per ton. This is the largest single order placed in the South since the depression began. Reports from other furnaces indicate increased inquiry for iron.

Gov. Glick, of Kansas, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the introduction of cattle into Kansas from the States of Kentucky, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri until after they have undergone a quarantine of 60 days at the point of introduction and released under a clean bill of health from the State Veterinary. He also prohibits the introduction of Jersey cattle from any State of the Union.

The striking Pittsburg molders, who last week offered to return to work at 10 per cent. reduction, have issued another circular, agreeing to accept 15 per cent. reduction. The manufacturers say, as the circular comes from the union, no attention will be paid to it. They are willing, however, to treat with the men individually. The employes of Oliver Bros. & Phillips express a willingness to accept a 5 per cent. reduction, and a conference is to be held when an effort will be made to effect a compromise.

The Miners' Convention at Coal Center, Pa., called to consider the advisability of returning to work at the operators' terms, was well attended. The question was discussed at length, but the Convention adjourned without taking definite action. The sentiment, however, among a large number favored surrender, and it is the general impression that the fourth pool men, at least, will go in at reduced rates. Pres. Costello was present and was very indignant at the men for weakening. He claims that the strikers in the lower pools will remain out, even if the fourth pool miners go back to work.

POLITICAL POINTS.

BLAINE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Blaine's party left Wheeling October 6 by special train on the Baltimore & Ohio Road for Grafton. At the Wheeling depot there was quite a demonstrative crowd, and as the train moved slowly out of the City workmen came out of the shops, and the people out of their houses, and cheered. The first stop was at Moundsville. The Chairman of the Republican State Committee introduced Blaine, who was warmly received. He said: "I am glad to meet the citizens of Marshall County. I am glad to be in West Virginia. I consider it one of the encouraging signs of the times that an earnest contest is going on, in what was once a slave State, for the ascendency of Republican principles, and Republican principles this year mean a tariff for the protection of American labor. [Cheers.] If West Virginia is in favor of that, she is Republican; if she is opposed to it, she is not Republican. The decision rests with her citizens. I know no State in the Union more directly interested in the promotion of manufacture than your State. Your rich beds of coal and iron; your vast forests; all your natural resources, favor a great development of the manufacturing industries. They can be developed under a Protective Tariff; they cannot be without it.

At Cameron, Littleton, Mannington and Farmington there were brief stops, and at each point Blaine spoke briefly of the importance to West Virginia of a Protective Tariff. At Fairmont there was quite a large meeting, and Mr. Blaine left the train and addressed the people from a stand. Here, as at all the preceding points, the people were very enthusiastic.

REV. MR. BALL.

The Central Association of Open-Communion Baptists, representing the denomination in New York and Pennsylvania, at its session in Unadilla Forks, re-elected for the 15th time the Rev. George H. Ball, D. D., of Buffalo, as its President. It adopted unanimously resolutions declaring its confidence in and respect for his Christian character, and approving his efforts in behalf of morality in high places.

MR. HENDRICKS ANSWERED.

Mr. Hendricks has been making speeches in portions of the West on National finances, in which he displays ignorance of Treasury fiscal operations or in acquaintance with such operations, he is playing the role of a blatant demagog, and is seeking to mislead the people. Mr. Hendricks, taking up the fact that the Treasury contains over $450,000, informs his audiences that this vast sum of money is improperly withheld from business channels, either through bad administration or for ulterior and partisan purposes, and the presence of this large sum has a tendency to induce corruption and the loss to the Government through the influence it exerts on Congress in making large and unnecessary appropriations. Mr. Hendricks knows, or should know, that less than one-third of the $450,000,000 belongs to the Government, and that the balance actually owned by the Government is regarded by all financiers as necessary to maintain the United States notes or greenbacks at par. That the speeches of Mr. Hendricks on this subject are producing mischievous effects is shown by the fact that the United States Treasurer has received a number of letters from Illinois and Ohio, making inquiries as to the correctness of his statements, and to reply to these Treasurer Wyman sent out the following official explanation of what constitutes the $450,000,000 now held:

"On September 30, 1884, the cash in the Treasury, exclusive of minor coin, but including fractional silver coin, amounting to $29,474,181, was $451,182,508. Of this amount there was held for the redemption of bonds and the payment of interest past due but not yet presented, $20,643,683; for the redemption of gold certificates in circulation, $87,389,660; for the redemption of silver certificates in circulation, $96,491,251; for the redemption of certificates issued on deposits of United States notes, act of June 8, 1872, $15,630,000; for disbursing officers, such as Pension Agents, Paymasters and subjects to their checks $23,640,922; for drafts and checks of the Treasurer not yet presented for payment, $86,575.44; five per cent. fund for the redemption of National Bank notes, which fund is made up by and belongs to the banks, $12,575,075; for the redemption of notes of National banks that have failed, or gone into liquidation or are reducing circulation, $39,358,283; balance of Postoffice Department account, $3,562,049; making a total of moneys held for special purposes of $307,948,467. There is therefore applicable for purposes other than as specified an available cash balance of $143,234,041. A call of bonds to mature November 1, 1884, requiring for their payment $70,000,000, will therefore reduce the available cash balance on that date. Of the amounts of available cash $95,500,000 was obtained by the sale of bonds under the act of January 14, 1875, to create a fund for the resumption of specie payments. The amount of the reserve for this purpose has, as a matter of prudent administration, been maintained by securities of the Treasury at about $138,000,000, or about 40 per cent. of the amount of United State notes outstanding, fixed by law at $346,681,016.

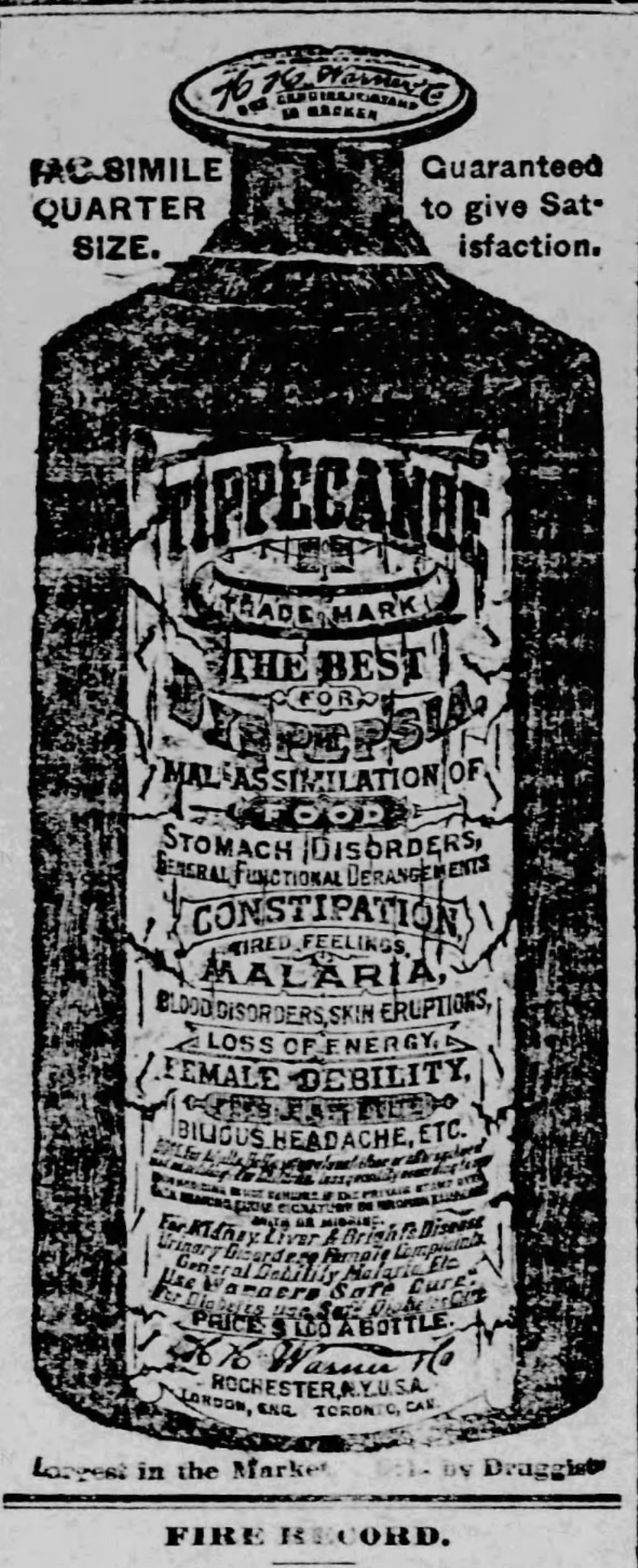
"A. U. WYMAN,

"United States Treasurer."

Randall and Hurd.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—It is a curious anomaly that the speeches on the tariff question delivered at the last session of Congress by Randall and Hurd, which are diametrically opposed to each other, are both being sent out by the Democratic Committee here in large quantities. Their respective destinations may readily be imagined. Randall's, who strongly opposed the Morrison bill, goes into the manufacturing districts, particularly in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. These are to convince the workingmen that the Democratic party is in favor of protection. Hurd's speech goes to the wild West, where the Morrison idea is rampant, to prove that the Democratic party is in favor of Free Trade. They have to be very careful not to get things mixed. Their bill of political fare has something to suit every variety of appetite.

Neal Dow nails a Democratic lie, as follows: "I never said to anybody that Mr. Blaine refrained from voting at the request of Ohio Republicans for any reason whatever. I never heard him speak disrespectfully of any class of his fellow-citizens."



FIRE RECORD.

J. A. Chichester, chair manufacturer at Chichesterville, N. Y., has made an assignment. Liabilities estimated at $50,000.

Fire swept through Hescock's storage warehouse, Philadelphia, and nine adjacent dwelling houses were also destroyed by falling walls. Total loss, $500,000; insurance, about $150,000.

The Minneapolis carpenter shop of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Road was wholly destroyed by fire on the 5th, with an unknown number of cars; fully insured. Supposed to be of incendiary origin.

BUSINESS MATTERS.

Lears Matthews, proprietor of the McLean Furniture Company, Lawrenceburg, Ind., has assigned to John C. McCullough. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, $12,000. The factory employed 25 men.

Failures the last seven days, reported to R. G. Dun & Co., for the United States, 194; for Canada, 23; total, 217, against 213 last week. The failures are more numerous than usual in the Southern States, and lighter in New York City.

H. K. Taylor and E. M. Wilson have been appointed receivers of the Malleable Iron Works, Youngstown, Ohio. Bad management is the cause. The owners of the concern are leading capitalists of the City. The assets are largely in excess of the liabilities.

Terrific Explosion.

A large boiler in the mill and cotton gin of Edward Meier, Fredericksburg, Tex., exploded on October 3 with terrific force. John Becker, fireman, was instantly killed, and Geo. Gendes, a workman, fatally scalded about the head, and two other employes were slightly injured. Both mill and gin were completely wrecked. The loss is estimated at $20,000.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

'Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, New York.

Dr. CLARKE

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The regular old established Physician and Surgeon DR. CLARKE, at the old number continues to treat with his usual great skill all private, chronic, nervous and special diseases. DR. CLARKE is the oldest Advertising Physician, as files of Papers show and all old Residents know. Age and experience important.

☞ Nervous diseases (with or without dreams,) or debility and loss of nerve power treated scientifically by new methods with never failing success. ☞ It makes no difference what you have taken or who has failed to cure you.

☞ Young men and middle-aged men and all who suffer should consult the celebrated Dr. Clarke at once. ☞ The terrible poisons of all bad blood and skin diseases of every kind, name and nature completely eradicated. Remember, that one horrible disease, if neglected or improperly treated, curses the present and coming generations. ☞ Diseased discharges cured promptly without hindrance to business. Both sexes consult confidentially. If in trouble, call or write. Delays are dangerous. "Procrastination is the thief of time." A written warranty of cure given in every case undertaken.

☞ Send two stamps for celebrated works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. You have an exhaustive symptomatology by which to study your own case. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consult the old Doctor. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. You see no one but the Doctor. Before confiding your case consult DR. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. Medicines sent everywhere secure from exposure.—Hours, 8 to 8; Sunday, 9 to 12. Address:

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186 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

HARTER'S THE ONLY TRUE IRON TONIC

Will purify the BLOOD, regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS, and RESTORE THE HEALTH and VIGOR OF YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength, and Tired Feeling absolutely cured. Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.

LADIES suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe and speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. Frequent attempts at counterfeiting only add to the popularity of the original. Do not experiment—get the ORIGINAL AND BEST.

HARTER'S LIVER PILLS ONLY ANTI-CONSTIPATION PILL IN THE WORLD. GRIPE, SICKEN OR LEAVE BOWELS CONSTIPATED.

Persons suffering from TORPIDITY of the LIVER or inactivity of the BOWELS will find a permanent CURE by the use of these Pills. [illegible] Send your address to The Dr. Harter Med. Co., St. Louis, Mo., for our "DREAM BOOK." Full of strange and useful information, free.

SYPHILIS Speedily, permanently eradicated. "Treatise and Form" free. 20 years' specialty. DR. CLEGG, 133 St. Clair St., Cleveland, O.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 8, 1884.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 1@2 ₽ cent. Bar silver, 111¾. Stocks steady Government bonds—3s, 100; 4½s, 112¼. 4s, 120; Pacific 6s, 125.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	Oct. 7.	Sept. 30.
4½'s coupons	112¼	112¼
4's coupons	120	120⅝
3's registered	100	100⅛
Pacific 6's, '95	125	126

TRADE.

In some branches of business there was a little improvement during the past week, but the change for the better, generally speaking, has not been marked. Trade is being done on a conservative basis, and purchases of nearly every kind are made mostly to supply present or near future needs.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday, of last week, No 2 Red Wheat, regular, was placed upon this market at 78¼c; on Wednesday 78¾c was the value; on Thursday it noted 79½c; on Friday it declined to 79c; on Saturday it again receded to 78½c; on Monday it weakened to 77¼c, exhibiting a depression during the week of ¾c.

Within the week just closed there was a good trade done in Cash Wheat, but opening prices could not be maintained and at the close, the decline for the week was ¾c. For future delivery there was an active trade most of the time, Saturday being the exception. Prices fluctuated within small limits, but there was a weakening toward the end of the week, October closing up ¾c lower, November 1¼c and December 1⅜c, under sales on the opening day. There is nothing in the market to indicate a material advance during the present week. Stocks in store are ample and the foreign demand is slow. The number of dealers who believe that wheat has touched its lowest point is on the increase, yet there are few who believe that a sharp improvement will occur in the near future. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly of October 3 (Friday) says: The exports from the United States in wheat and flour since July 1, 1884, have been about 36,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels, including exports from both coasts. The consumption in the United States has been, from July 1 to October 1, about 68,000,000 bushels. The visible supply has been increased in 90 days about 10,000,000 bushels. These figures indicate that the farmers have already delivered from the crop of 1884 about 114,000,000 bushels of wheat. The seeding on 1884 acreage of wheat will require 59,000,000 bushels. The consumption for nine months will absorb 204,500,000 bushels. There is a remaining available surplus to be delivered of about 150,000,000 bushels. Notwithstanding the low prices (below cost of production), the farmers on both coasts continue to deliver wheat, and the receipts at Western lake and river ports for the week to end the 4th inst. will be between three and four million bu.; and, with the moderate export movement, a further increase in the visible supply of something near 2,000,000 bu. in next Wednesday's statement may be expected. The movement of wheat from St. Petersburg is being diminished, and from British India is being increased. The shipments of wheat from Odessa are moderate —about 250,000 bushels per week. The United Kingdom in the last eight weeks has been importing about the same quantity of foreign wheat and flour as for the corresponding eight weeks in 1883. English farmers' deliveries of wheat continue liberal, while in France they were restricted." Corn within the week has sold limitedly. The market closed firm, and on No. 2 is about 2¾c higher.

Toledo Markets.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange the market for Cash wheat was well patronized at steady prices, which were fractionally lower.

Sales No 2 Red Wheat to-day........ 35,000
" " " " yesterday........ 29,500

No 2 Red Wheat, ¼c decline, at 77¼c; No 2 soft Red Wheat, 84c, ¼c lower; No 3 Red Wheat, 71¼c; No 3 soft Red Wheat, 76c; Narrow Gage, No 4 Red Wheat, 69c; Rejected Red Wheat, 61c Wabash; Rejected White Wheat, 60c.

White Wheat—Sale No 2 at 77¼c, Michigan.

For future delivery, No. 2 Red Wheat sold freely, especially for December. Prices on deferred months slightly lower.

	Oct. bu	Nov. bu	Dec. bu	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.
Sales to-day	2000	35000	160000	65000	....
Sales yesterday	25000	120000	65000	....	....

Seller October, 77⅛c, ¼c up; seller November, 78¼@78⅝c, better price to close, ⅜c decline; seller December, 80⅛c, then 80c, ¼c off; seller January, 81⅛c, ⅛c depressed.

Cash Corn—A little more doing. Prices steady.

Sales Cash Corn to-day........ 6,500 bu
" " " yesterday........ 3,500 bu

New light-mixed Corn, 55½c; Rejected Corn, 54c; No Grade Corn, 50½@50¾c.

For future delivery no No 2 Corn sold.

Oats—Flat.

Clover Seed—Sales 770 bags. Prices higher. Prime Medium, $4 65, 5c up; to arrive, do, $4 65; No. 2 seed 5c higher at $4 50; seller October, $4 65; seller December, $4 75.

Since the opening of the clover seed season to October 6, this year, the receipts and shipments of clover seed have been as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Since opening, 1884	12,158	5,962
Corresponding period, 1883	1,099	725
More in 1884	11,059	5,237

General Produce.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—Wheat lower; 59@59¼c cash; —c October; 59¾c bid November; 6½c asked; 61¼c December. Corn higher; 45¾@46¼c cash; 44@44¼c October; 30c bid, 33c asked November; 29¼@30¼c May. Oats—cash, 23¾c bid, 23½c asked.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 7—Wheat—Market weaker; No. 2, 75¾c; October, 75¾c; November, 77⅜c; December, 79¼c; receipts, 54,000 bu; shipments, — bu. Corn irregular; No. 2, 56¾c; rejected, 50c. Oats scarce and steady; No 2 26¼c; No. 2 white, 30¼c. Rye weaker; No. 1, 54c; No. 2, 52c. Barley lower; No. 2, 56¾c; extra No. 3, 45¾c; receipts, —— bu; shipments, —— bu.

DETROIT, Oct. 7.—Wheat quiet; 80c cash; 80¼c October; 81c November; No. 2 Red, 83¾c cash; 83¾c October; 84c November; No 3 Red, 77c; No 2 white, 74@75c; long berry, red, 85c; receipts, 133,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 55c. Oats—light mixed, 28¼c asked; No 2 White, 30¼c; No 2, 27c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 82c. Corn firm; No. 3 mixed, 55c. Oats strong; No 2 mixed, 29c. Rye stronger at 58c. Barley dull and unchanged; extra No. 3 fall, 68@70c. Pork firm at $17 00. Lard strong and higher at $7 62½. Bulk meats stronger at $6 12½@10 12½. Bacon firmer at $7 25@11 00@11 50. Whisky firm at 111c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Wheat weak and lower; 76¾c cash; 76¾c October; 78¾@78⅝c November; 80c December; —c January; —c May. Corn weaker; 56¾c cash; 56¾c October; 53¾c November; 43c the year; 40c May. Oats steady; 26¾c October; 26¾c November; 27c December; —c the year; —c May. Rye easy at 54¾c. Barley quiet at 62c. Flax-seed higher at 135c. Whisky at 113c. Pork easier; $16 50 October; $12 55 the year; $12 90 January. Lard firm and higher; $7 57½ October; $7 30 November; $— December; $— January.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Flour—Winter flour dull; fresh ground old Minnesota scarce and in fair demand; Western and Pennsylvania superfine, $—; do. extra, $—; Pennsylvania family —; Ohio clear, $4 00@5 00; Indiana, $4 00@5 00; St. Louis and Southern Illinois, $4 25@5 15; Winter, patent, $5 00@5 50; Minnesota, $4 50@5 50; Minnesota, patent, $5 75@6 25. Wheat barely steady; No. 2 red, October, 84@86c. Corn—Market firm and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 56@64½c; steamer, mixed, —c; sail yellow, —c; No. 3 high-mixed, —c. Oats irregular; ungraded No. 3 white, —c; No. 2 mixed, 30½c; No 1 white, —c; No. 2 white, 34¼@35c; No. 3 white, 33@34c.

NEW YORK Oct. 7.—Flour — Receipts, 29,000 bbls; sales, 12,000 bbls; market less active and steady. Wheat—Receipts, 351,000 bu; market opened a trifle better and later weakened and declined ⅜@⅝c; less doing; No 1 White nominal; sales 8,000 bu No 2 Red, November, 88⅝@89⅛c; 472,000 do December, 90¼@91⅛c; 160,000 do January, 93¼@93¾c; 96,000 do February, 94⅝@94¾c. Corn—Receipts, 87,000 bu; market ¼@1c lower; mixed western spot, 60@63c; futures, 59@63½c; sales, 417,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 103,000 bu; market lower; western, 31@37c; sales, 40,000 bu. Beef quiet and unchanged; new extra, $12. Pork firm; new mess, $17. Lard firm; steam rendered at $7 85. Butter quiet; western at 9@30c. Cheese firm at 1½@12c. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses steady. Petroleum firm. Rice firm. Coffee steady. Freights firm. Turpentine steady at 30c. Rosin dull at $1 27½@1 30. Tallow steady at 6⅝c for western. Eggs firm at 21@21½c.

Live Stock Markets.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 4,017 head; sales 1,700 head; market slow with some better tops; very best grades, $6 00@6 25; first quality, $4 75@5 50; medium, $4 12½@4 37½; ordinary, $2 50@3 00; mainly, $3@5.

Swine—Receipts, 5,044 head; fair supply and market in moderate demand at $6 00@7 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,225 head; sheep, $2 50@4 25; lambs, $3 00@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6—Cattle—In fair demand. Receipts, 3,400 head; prime, $6 50@7 00; medium, common, $3 25@4 50.

Sheep dull; receipts, 16,000 head; prime $4 25@4 50; good, $3 75@4 00; medium, $2 85@3 50; common, $1 00 ₽ head to 2¾c ₽ ℔; lambs, $3 00@6 25.

Hogs in fair demand; receipts, 4,800 head; western, $8 00@8 75; country, $——.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 6—Cattle—Fair demand and a shade higher; receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 740 head.

Hogs—Market firm; all sold; receipts, 6,100 head; shipments, 4,300 head; Philadelphias, $5 75@6 00; Baltimores, $5 50@5 60; Yorkers, $5 25@5 50; grassers, $4 75@5 05.

Sheep—Dull and unchanged; prime, $3 50@4 00; fair to good, $2 50@3 25; common, $1 50@2 00 ₽ cwt; lambs, $4 00@4 75; receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 200 head.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Hogs—Receipts, 9,500 head; shipments, 3,400; market active and 10@15c higher; good mixed packing, $4 90@5 25; heavy packing and shipping, $5 40@5 80; light bacon grades, $4 75@5 50; skips and grassers, $——.

Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market fairly active and a shade firmer; exports, $6 80@7 10; good to choice shipping, $5 90@6 75; inferior to fair, $——; range cattle steady; Texans, $3 20@3 80.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 500 head; market active and steady; good to choice, $1 50@4 00; common to medium, $——.

Liverpool cablegram reports cattle stronger; good to choice steers ½c higher than last week at 14@15½c per lb, dead weight; American sheep steady; 13½c for tops.

BUFFALO, Oct. 6—Cattle—Receipts for to-day, 750 head; consigned through, 52 cars; marked steady and in fair demand for good to choice grades; good to choice steers, $5 90@6 40; fair to good native shipping steers, $5 15@5 50; common to fair butchers' grades, $4 50@4 95; good to choice through Texans, $3 90@4 25.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to day, 550 head; consigned through, 2 cars; market dull and unsettled under heavy receipts; common to fair sheep, $3 25@4 10; choice, $4 10@4 40; good to choice western lambs, $4 00@4 50; Canada lambs, $4 65@4 75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 8,500 head; consigned through, 71 cars; market moderately active and good to choice Yorkers, $5 40@5 60; common grassers, $45 10@5 30; butchers' grades, $5 60@5 80; pigs, $4 50@5 00.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Beeves—Receipts, 195 carloads, including 62 carloads for exportation; nearly all grades of native steers firmer and higher; early sales of Texas and half bred western steers stronger prices, but before the finish there was a decline in range cattle; a number of carloads carried over; poor to prime native steers, $5@6 90; extra to fancy do, $7@7 2; Texas and Colorado cattle, $3 80@4 81½; exports for the week 335 live cattle, 5,6?0 quarters beef, 900 carcasses mutton.

Sheep—Receipts, 18,150 head; fair trade; common to good sheep, $3 00@5 00; common to prime lambs, $4 25@5 50; car load poor sheep at $2; car load choice lambs at $5 72½.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,500 head; market very low at $5 00@5 50.

Wool.

The Boston Wool Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co. says: As we anticipated in previous reports, the market has been quiet since last week, but prices remain about the same. As usual on a quiet market, however, some slight concessions are obtained and extreme prices are not insisted upon. Manufacturers appear to be quite indifferent about purchasing. Trade in goods is disappointing, and it is no object for them to stock up largely with wool while the prospects ahead are not as encouraging as was expected one week ago. The sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X, XX and XX and above, 33@36½c; Michigan X fleeces, 29@31c; Territory, 14@23c; Texas, 15@22; California spring, 14@25c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 17@28c; super and X pulled, 20@35c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—Sales of the past week much larger than those of the previous week. Combing and delaine wools have been in good request. Market steady.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—Oil—Market dull and very [illegible]; opened at 74¾c, advanced to 76¼c and declined to 75¾c at 1 o'clock.

The Travelers Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.,
Is Paying $4,000 a Day
For loss of life and personal injuries to its Policy-Holders, and has
NEVER MADE AN ASSESSMENT.
Its Assets July 1st were $7,691,321.73.
THE RESERVE
required and held for outstanding risks
Amounts to $5,457,853.24.

Losses adjusted and due,	Nothing
Losses adjusted and not due,	$102,841.00
Losses unadjusted,	146,750.00
Losses reported, waiting proof,	41,908.00

The work done by this Company has no equal in the annals of Insurance that insures.

JAMES G. BATTERSON, Pres. RODNEY DENNIS, Sec. JOHN E. MORRIS, Asst. Sec.
AGENTS EVERYWHERE.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OFFER

A $10 Engraving Almost Given Away.

BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,

THE WEEKLY BLADE ONE YEAR,

AND A

SPLENDID PORTRAIT of BLAINE,

ALL FOR $2.00.

The BLADE COMPANY has purchased of the Congregational Publishing Society of Boston, the Steel Engraving of BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, and is reproducing a limited number of the great work, which has been ranked in Europe and America as the

VERY BEST STEEL ENGRAVING EVER MADE.

The great Engraving was originally the idea of Rev. Daniel Wight, of Scituate, Mass. He gave his sketch to the world-renowned artist, HAMMATT BILLINGS, of Boston, who perfected it. This great work, the best of the many the great artist has produced, was entrusted to Joseph Andrews, of Boston, confessedly the first engraver upon steel in the world, who gave it the best of his time for eight years, it being with him more a labor of love than profit. From the beginning to the production of the first impression, over

$20,000

Had been expended upon it, and the result was the most elaborate, perfect and beautiful specimen of steel engraving the world has ever seen, with perhaps one exception.

A PARTIAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

The series, for there are one hundred distinct pictures on the plate, distinct, yet all connected, commences at the right lower corner with the CITY OF DESTRUCTION, Christian, alarmed at the impending doom, escaping, his wife and children imploring him to stay.

After this are the Tableau to the number of one hundred, as follows:

2. The Pilgrim in rags, on his knees; Bible open.
3. Evangelist comes to the Pilgrim.
4. Pilgrim fleeing for Eternal life.
5. Neighbors looking on, mocking.
6. Obstinate and Pliable sent to bring him back.
7. Pliable persuaded to go with him.
8. SLOUGH OF DESPOND; steps.
9. Pliable's shameful return to the City.
10. Help aiding the Pilgrim out.
11. Pilgrim meets Worldly-Wiseman.
12. Village of Morality.
13. Pilgrim terrified at Mt. Sinai; lightning.
14. Evangelist again meets and reproves.
15. The light over the wicket gate; "Sit lux."
16. THE WICKET GATE; knocks, etc.
17. Pilgrim gladly received at Gate.
18. Beelzebub's dark castle; arrows flying.
19. Good-Will directing Pilgrim on his way.
20. HOUSE OF THE INTERPRETER; the light.
21. The first Medallion.
22. The dusty room cleansed.
23. PASSION and PATIENCE.
24. The Devil pouring water, Christ pouring oil.
25. The valiant man; writing tablet.
26. The man in an iron cage.
27. Dream of the JUDGMENT.
28. Pilgrim between WALLS OF SALVATION.
29. Losing his burden at the Cross.
30. THREE SHINING ONES at the Cross.
31. Simple, Sloth and Presumption, chained.
32. Formalist and Hypocrisy tumbling over the wall.
33. Taking different roads, Danger and Destruction.
34. Christian reclining at Spring.
35. Climbing the HILL DIFFICULTY.
36. Christian asleep in THE ARBOR.
37. Meets TIMOROUS and MISTRUST, frightened by lions.
38. Going back for the lost roll; reading it.
39. Meeting THE LIONS by the wayside, chained.
40. The porter, WATCHFUL, at his lodge.
41. The PALACE BEAUTIFUL.
42. Entering the Palace—the sisters.
43. Christian at a social meal.
44. Christian reposes in the CHAMBER OF PEACE.
45. View DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS from Balcony
46. Putting on the CHRISTIAN ARMOR.
47. Retiring from the Palace Beautiful.
48. In the VALLEY OF HUMILIATION; Apollyon.
49. A hand with leaves from the "Tree of Life.
50. VALLEY OF SHADOW OF DEATH.
51. Meets two SPIES, crying, "Back, back."
52. Deep in Valley; Ditch on right; Quag on left.
53. MOUTH OF HELL, smoke, fire, hobgoblins, etc.
54. Approaching cave of POPE AND PAGAN.
55. The Pope, with emblems, Bible locked, skulls, etc.
56. Seeing FAITHFUL, calls, overtakes, stumbles.
57. The Pilgrim overtakes TALKATIVE.
58. EVANGELIST again meets and further instructs.
59. TOWN OF VANITY—VANITY FAIR.
60. Faithful burnt at the stake—chariot of fire.
61. The new convert, HOPEFUL.
62. Overtake BY-ENDS, from town of FAIR SPEECH.
63. Leave behind, Hold-the-World, Money Love Save-All.
64. The delicate "PLAIN OF EASE."
65. The hill LUCRE; the silver-mine; DEMAS.
66. An ancient MONUMENT; Lot's wife.
67. RIVER OF GOD; delightful prospects.
68. Pilgrim reposing on banks of river of life.
69. The stile into BY-PATH MEADOW.
70. Following VAIN-CONFIDENCE; the Pit.
71. Apprehended by GIANT DESPAIR.
72. Pilgrims cast into "DOUBTING CASTLE."
73. Escape from the CASTLE and GIANT.
74. A MONUMENT erected at the stile.
75. DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS; the Shepherds.
76. Men blinded by Giant Despair among the tombs.
77. MOUNT CAUTION; viewing the last scene.
78. MT. ERROR; viewing men dashed in pieces below.
79. A BY-WAY to Hell; door in side of the hill; smoke
80. MT CLEAR; a view with perspective glass.
81. Taking leave of the shepherds, with directions.
82. Meet IGNORANCE from Country of Conceit.
83. TURN-AWAY carried off by seven devils.
84. The FLATTERER, a black man in a white robe.
85. Pilgrim caught in net; delivered by a shining One.
86. The Flatterer escapes, losing his white robe.
87. ATHEIST on a Donkey, saying, "No Mount Zion."
88. The ENCHANTED GROUND; drowsy.
89. Land of "BEULAH," signifying "Married."
90. The King's ORCHARDS, palaces, gates, fountains.
91. ANGELS in shining robes; converse with.
92. RIVER OF DEATH; no bridge; nature shrinks.
93. Christian begins to sink; Hopeful encourages.
94. The waters grow more and more shallow.
95. Recived by angels on the opposite shore.
96. Ascend to Heaven's GATE, amid crowds of angels.
97. Transfigured, they enter the CELESTIAL CITY.
98. Ignorance helped over river in VAIN-HOPE'S ferry-boat.
99. Rejected; conveyed by angels to By-way to Hell.

The whole concluding with "BEYOND THE GATE OF PEARL," at the top, showing the "MANY MANSIONS IN THE FATHER'S HOUSE," with the multitude of the saved, who like Christian, Faithful and Hopeful, have fought the good fight and finished the course.

No written description can give any idea of the magnificence of the conception or the exquisite beauty of the execution of this great picture. It is a delight in an artistic sense, and study for all time for those who have read the immortal allegory. As an artistic ornament it is worthy a place in any collection—as a teacher and illustrator of the perils and triumps of the Christian warfare, it is incomparable.

It will be observed that the engraving is the entire allegory, presented in life, as nearly as the artist's pencil and the engraver's skill could do it. It is Bunyan's immortal work, so illustrated that those who have read it are given a better idea of its beauties, and those who have not, get the allegory almost as well as though they had read and studied it.

Aside from its use as an illustration of the Pilgrim's Progress, it is of inestimable value as a work of art. There never was published a more delightful picture, considered simply as a picture, and connoisseurs have given their testimony to its value by hanging it upon their walls. It is to be found in the collection of every real lover of art in this country and Europe. The

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